FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Condemns U.S.-USSR Arms Talks B 1
Conference on History Ends in Tirana 5 July B 1

BULGARIA

Shishmanov on U.S. Middle East Initiative C 1
Rallies, Press Conference Denounce Israel C 1
Talks Held With Romanian Trade Union Delegation C 2
GDR Foreign Minister Fischer Arrives 8 July C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Report on Activities of USSR's Talyzin in Presov D 1
Israeli Communist Delegation Arrives for Visit D 1
["(Z)" in RUDE PRAVO 5 Jul]
Lenart Receives Delegation D 1
Rohlicek Chairs CEMA Cooperation Council D 1
Foreign Trade Minister's Talks in FRG Reported D 2
Zaire Support for Israel, OAU Boycott Criticized D 2
[Roman in Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Jul]
RUDE PRAVO Article on Tourists Turned Smugglers D 3
[Spevak, 3 Jul]
Press Calls for Struggle Against Eurocommunism D 3
Eurocommunist Theories Scored D 5
[Kulasik in Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Jul]
Editorial Condemns Petit Bourgeois Attitudes D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 2 Jul]
RUDE PRAVO Criticizes American Emigre Editor D 7
[Dolezal, 3 Jul]
Briefs: Polish Energy Delegation Visits; D 8
SFRY Ambassador Ends Tour;
Protocol With Yemen

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Church Reportedly Issues Peace Engagement Appeal E 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 7 Jul]
Christian Group Sends Solidarity Message to PLO E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jul]
Reportage on Fischer's Visit to Greece E 2
Meets With Pottakis E 2
Talks With CP Leader E 2
Addresses Press Conference E 2
ADN Summarizes Activities E 3
Science, Technology Minister Visits FRG E 3
Stoph Addresses Academy of Arts Presidium E 4
Axen Talks With ANC President Oliver Tambo E 5
Delegation Attends Riga Ceremony for Gubin E 5
Verner Sends Condolences E 5

HUNGARY

French President Mitterrand Begins Visit F 1
Welcomed at Airport F 1
Arrival Ceremony F 1
Kadar, Mitterrand Toasts F 1
Kadar Comments on Visit F 3
French Spokesman on Visit F 3
TU Talks With CSSR Reported; Kadar Sees Hoffmann F 4
WFTU Honors Kadar F 4
Yemeni Delegation Arrives for Talks With MSZMP F 5
U.S. Ambassador Hosts Independence Day Reception F 5
[NEPSZABADSAG 3 Jul]
Marjai Criticizes Economic Performance F 5

POLAND

Belgian Anarchist Arrested With Radio Equipment G 1
Wroclaw Repeals 14 June Public Restrictions G 2
Jaruzelski Addresses Economic Reform Commission G 2
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 1 Jul]
Sejm Commissions Discuss 'Social Parasitism' G 3
Voivodas, Council Chairmen Meet in Bydgoszcz G 3
Lassota Discusses Role of Tribunal of State G 4
Roundup of PZPR Politburo Membership Activities G 4
Olzsowski Speaks to ZSMP G 4
Kubiak at Kielce Meetings G 5
More on Kubiak G 5
Meets Child Society Heads G 5
Messner Chairs Katowice Debate G 5
Orzechowski in Krakow G 5
Siwak at Katowice Meeting G 6
Jerzy Urbanski Discusses Party Control Activities G 6
Jaruzelski, Malinowski View Interparty Cooperation G 7
Jelenia Gora PZPR, ZSL View Agriculture Problems G 7
Army Begins Gorzow Voivodship Inspection G 8
Daily on New Currency Exchange Rate System G 8
[Borucinski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 30 Jun]
PZPR Officials Discuss Plan for Wage Reform G 9
Meeting Held To Reschedule Western Debts G 10
Deputy Minister Previews Harvest Prospects G 10
RZECZPOSPOLITA Discusses Economic Reform G 11
[Wierzcholski, 14 Jun]
Morawski, Christian Intelligentsia View Role G 13
Grunwald Association Denies Date of July Meeting G 13
SZSP Chairman Discusses Student Movement G 14
PAP Reports 8,000 OKON Committees Now Active G 14
Jablonski Meets With Cooperative Members G 15
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3-4 Jul]
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Reports on Jul-Sep 82 Market [30 Jun] G 16
Militia Official Comments on Crime Situation G 17
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Jun]
Military Prosecutor Office's Inquiries Reported G 19
Citizens' Militia Investigates Pope's Assailant G 19
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 3-4 Jul]
Daily Disputes American Right To Impose Sanctions G 20
[Lobman in TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Jul]
Glemp Attends Papal Audience; Communique Reported G 21
Visiting U.S. Clergyman Meets Morawski, Glemp G 22
SD-Czechoslovak Socialist Party Talks Reported G 22
Jaruzelski Receives Visiting Angolan Delegation G 22

ROMANIA

SCINTEIA Discusses Friendship Treaty With USSR H 1
Military Aspects of Space Shuttle Criticized H 2
[ROMANIA LIBERA 1 Jul]
President Receives Peruvian United Left Leader H 3
Barrantes Lingan Departs H 4
Ceausescu Begins Visit to Constanta Complexes H 4
Visits Other Units H 4
Nation's Democracy 'Linked to' Ceausescu's Name H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Socialist Youth Union Rally Backs Palestinians I 1
Malaysian Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit I 1
Greeted by Mojsov 5 July I 1
Meets With Stajner 6 July I 1
Confers With Mojsov 6 July I 1
Continues Conference 7 July I 2
Dinner Addresses Reported I 3
Srebric Meets With Dutch Prime Minister I 4
Foreign Money Required for Foreign Rail Freight I 4
[BORBA, 2 Jul]
Smole, EFTA Officials Discuss Trade, Cooperation I 4
Florjancic Meets IMF's Polak, Discusses Finances I 5
LCY's Sarac Warns Against Underestimating Threat I 5
Sundic Sees Nonaligned Facing Severe Test [7 Jul] I 6
Slovene Delegation Returns From U.S. Visit I 7
[POLITIKA, 28 Jun]
Commission for Petitions Discusses 'Responsibility' I 7
Public Prosecutor Notes Rising Crime I 8
Trade Union Congress Set for 11-13 November I 8
[BORBA, Rajkovic, 26 Jun]
NIN Interviews Rade Koncar on Ideology [4 Jul] I 9
VJESNIK Reports on Koncar Congress Dissent [3 Jul] I 10
Heads of Statutory, Supervisory Bodies Named I 10
[BORBA, 1 Jul]
LCY Basic Organizations Body Elects Officers I 10
Vojvodina SAWP Views Relations in Serbia I 10
Croatian LC Presidium Meets 5 July I 11
Serbian SAWP Favorably Views Church Body's Work I 11
Kosovo University Council Reverses Decision I 12
Briefs: Cooperation With Chinese Writers; I 12
BORBA Director in Poland; KOMUNIST
Editor for Serbia

ZERI I POPULLIT CONDEMNS U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

AU081034 Tirana ATA in English 1005 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Secret Soviet-American Bargainings" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 8 /ATA/ -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article today which denounces the aim of "START" talks held between the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union:

The chieftains of the White House and those of the Kremlin, the newspaper writes, made use also of this opportunity to demonstrate before the world public opinion their alleged desire on disarmament and detente, arouse illusions among the peoples that good results, allegedly in the interest of disarmament, can be expected from these bargainings.

After mentioning the statements made by Reagan and Brezhnev on the socalled reduction of nuclear strategic weapons, the article says that these demagogical statements, which are neither the first, nor the last, hide the real aims of the two superpowers to come to terms with one another at the expense and against the interests of the peoples, to maintain and strengthen their nuclear monopoly so as to use it to impose their imperialist and social-imperialist dictate on the other peoples and countries. The present-day events testify once more powerfully, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed in his major work "Imperialism and the Revolution", that "the beautiful words poured out about disarmament at the UNO and the various international conferences organized by the imperialists are demagogy. They have created and are guarding their monopoly of strategic weapons and are trafficking in arms on a large scale, not to guarantee the peace and security of nations, but to draw superprofits and to suppress the revolution and the peoples, to unleash aggressive wars".

Commenting on the secrecy of these talks, the article points out that this secrecy hides their set aims. It testifies once more to the known practice of imperialists and social-imperialists to conduct their talks behind the stage, because their agreements are against the freedom and independence of the other countries. Although the Soviet-American talks in Geneva might be kept secret, their acts made openly are not few. Precisely two weeks before the beginning of the talks in Geneva, the peoples were witness of the further increase of expenditure by the USA and the Soviet Union for the production of new, more sophisticated types of strategic weapons, the carrying out of large scale military manoeuvres in the context of the blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, of other nuclear explosions by Americans in Nevada and by the Soviet in the shooting ranges of the tests of these kinds of weapons. These acts, alongside all the criminal activity of the superpowers, expose completely the "desire" of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists on disarmament. The course of events shows better to the peoples that the superpowers due to their unchanged aggressive nature, are never disarmed at their will. The interests of real security, the article concludes, require from the peoples that they should fight resolutely to bar the road to the superpowers and other imperialist powers not to interfere in their internal affairs, to accept neither foreign military bases in the territories of their countries nor "visits" in their sea ports by the warships of the imperialist powers under whatever pretext.

CONFERENCE ON HISTORY ENDS IN TIRANA 5 JULY

AU060925 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 6 /ATA/ -- The national conference on the formation of the Albanian people, their language and culture successfully wound up its proceedings yesterday. The reading out of papers ended in the morning sitting. In the afternoon sitting, historians, linguists, archeologists, ethnographers, teachers and working people of districts scientific associations discussed. They spoke of different aspects of the important problem of ethnogenesis of the Albanian people, of the formation of their language and culture, in the light of the historic data and documents and archaeological discoveries. Likewise, foreign scientists discussed. On behalf of the foreign scientists who took the floor at the conference Prof. Herman Olberg (Innsbruck) greeted. After thanking for the special welcome, he appreciated the proceedings of the conference, stressing that it treated in an allsided way and scientific seriousness the complicated problems of different disciplines such as archaeological, history, linguistics and folklore.

This treatment, he underlined, guaranteed a very clear synthesis of the hitherto achievements of the Albanian science. The broad participation of scholars, whose majority were young, shows its perspective. Then the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda, held the closing speech. He said among the other things that following liberation our Albanological sciences, relying on the Marxist-Leninist methodology, the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, have had and are having their say to bring into light the objective truth for the century-long history of our people, as a direct heir of the Illyrians of the south, for the formation of the Albanian nationality, the original language and culture of this nationality, for its uninterrupted increase in the struggles for freedom and social justice and for the creation of the Albanian nation, which has become today an advanced socialist nation. In these efforts to find out the truth the Albanian Marxist science has made and makes also the re-estimation of a series of views. The problem of the ethnogenesis of the Albanian people, he went on, was treated in the conference by historiography, linguistics and onomastics, archaeology, ethnography, folklore and history of culture, anthropology, etc. In the profound synthesis of the facts and events, it was correctly estimated from these sciences the coordination of internal and external factors, relying on the written and unwritten resources, and the hitherto achievements on the said problem, both in the special fields of Albanology and in those of Balkanology were seen with a critical view.

A new and more complete reflection and interpretation, he said further on, found the genetic and cultural ties between Arbers and the Illyrians in the regions of south Illyria in the light of archaeological data. The archaeological studies also clearly revealed the continuity of urban life from antiquity down to the early medieval in the regions of south Illyria. There must also be stressed that the process of the ethnologenesis of the Albanians as a complex process was rightfully treated of in this conference not as a phenomenon of ethnic conservation, but also as a process of the economic-social, political and cultural development of all the Albanians, in the contact with the neighbouring peoples and cultures of the Balkans and of the Adriatic basin.

The conference, Prof. Aleks Buda pointed out, confirmed again the fundamental idea that the decisive factor for the preservation, consolidation and development of the Illyrian ethnos and the Arberor one have been the masses of the people as the main bearers of the local language and culture, who resisted the assimilating pressure of the Roman and Byzantine empires and of the big Slav states of the Balkans. In the linguistic aspect the conference showed in a convincing way that the Albanian language, one of the most ancient languages of the Balkan peninsula, is a direct continuator of Illyrian and has been formed as a language of a nationality since the early medieval time in the territories of ancient Dardania included.

A distinguished feature of our conference, he said further on, was also the open confrontation with a number of old and new theories and viewpoints, which having an insufficient documentary basis or by impelementing a nonscientific methodology and, in the worst case, by tendenciously ignoring and distorting the historic facts, deny the atochthony of the Albanian people in their present-day territories and their original material and spiritual values created over centuries.

In conclusion Prof. Aleks Buda said that the conference was a scientific action valuable not only for the problems it treated of, but also for the data and the conclusions it brought and reached. Likewise it showed us better the directions in which we must concentrate our researches and studies in the future in order to deepen and bring into full light the problem of the formation of our people, the new and irreplaceable possibilities the local resources provide and how they must be exploited alongside the foreign resources. The conference showed that our scientific forces both in the centre and grassroots level have increased and can cope with still more difficult and complex tasks in the future.

SHISHMANOV ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVE

AU071942 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Jul 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov commentary: "Decision on U.S.-Israeli Occupation of Lebanon"]

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- What has been assumed has already been officially confirmed: The United States has decided to send over its troops in Lebanon.

The confirmation was made by President Reagan personally. Washington's decision is a brutal violation of the elementary norms in international relations: neither the Lebanese Government nor the Palestine Liberation Organisation nor the United Nations Organisation have requested the sending over of U.S. troops to Lebanon. This is an unilateral and arbitrary decision on war intervention, on actual occupation of an independent and sovereign state -- member of the UN.

The decision announced by President Reagan reveals the aims of the Israeli invasion in Lebanon. These aims are:

-- The USA gets installed in military terms in Lebanon to supplement the Israeli occupation and to use her territory as a springboard for other U.S. interventions in the Middle East region, the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean.

-- To install a government obedient to Washington and Tel Aviv in Lebanon.

-- The Palestinians are chased away and scattered to different countries, far from their homeland.

-- The U.S. military intervention to guarantee the "solving" of the Middle East and Palestinian problem as is provided for under the anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian Camp David accord.

As obvious, the identity of the U.S. and Israeli views concerning Lebanon and the Palestinian people is absolute.

The official declarations of the White House and the Pentagon about the U.S. decision reveal and confirm who stands behind the Israeli invasion in Lebanon and behind the genocide on the Palestinian people and who has inspired this invasion. They confirm that the invasion has been coordinated and prepared in advance by the United States and Israel.

Therefore the aggression on Lebanon and against the Palestinian people is not only Israel's. It is a U.S.-Israeli aggression.

A possible materialization of the U.S. decision will entail a still more perilous worsening of the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East, and of the international situation as well, for which Washington and Tel Aviv share the full responsibility.

RALLIES, PRESS CONFERENCE DENOUNCE ISRAEL

AU071200 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Summary] Protest meetings and demonstrations continue throughout the country against the brutal aggression of Israel against Lebanon's peaceful population and the Palestinian patriots. Working people in our country follow with great concern the development of events in the Middle East and protest the actions of Israel and its protectors against the policy of genocide toward the Palestinian people.

"This morning an international press conference was held in Sofia to express solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and in defence of Palestinian and Lebanese journalists. Dr Manfred (Weigandt), secretary of the International Organization of Journalists for Asia and Africa, as well as (Abu Hassan), representative of the PLO in Bulgaria, attended this press conference."

Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian journalists union and leader of the international committee for the defense of journalists, expressed the Bulgarian journalists' indignation over the brutal Israeli aggression. He stated as follows: "The outrageous aggression committed by Tel Aviv threatens the laws of humanity and not only the State of Lebanon. The territorial integrity and the sovereign rights of the Arab people of Palestine and of all neighboring Arab peoples are being violated in an incredibly arrogant and insolent manner."

The press conference adopted an appeal of the international committee of journalists, which calls on all progressive and democratic journalists who know the price of freedom and who are struggling for independence to raise their voices in protest against the merciless terror to which the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are being subjected.

Various other meetings were held in Sofia factories and enterprises at which working people and employees expressed their concern at the attempt against peace in the Middle East and throughout the world and insisted on a prompt withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU071921 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 7 Jul 82

[BTA correspondent report]

[Text] Giurgiu, July 7 (BTA) -- There were talks between delegations of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Federation of Romania, led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and by Mr Cornel Onescu, candidate-member of the Executive Political Council of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Federation of Romania. The leaders of the two TU centres exchanged information of Bulgaria and Romania's activity of the trade unions, of the fulfillment of the decisions of the congresses of the two countries' communist parties for their further increasing role in the socialist build up.

The two delegations found with satisfaction that the relations between the working people and the trade unions of Bulgaria and Romania are developing successfully on different levels. They expressed the Bulgarian and Romanian trade unions' readiness to further make efforts for the future deepening, for raising the efficiency of their cooperation. Exchanged were views on a number of topical matters of the international TU movement.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES 8 JULY

AU080820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bulgaria on 8 July on an official and friendly visit. At Sofia airport the guest was greeted by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF USSR'S TALYZIN IN PRESOV

LD072026 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Presov [no date received] Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Talyzin, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia, called Wednesday at the Metal Industry Research Institute in Presov, east Slovakia, accompanied by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula.

The two representatives were acquainted with results of the work of the institute in the field of robotization, paying special attention to Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the research, development and production of industrial robots and manipulators for various branches of the economy.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU061309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 82 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Jul (Z) - - A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, led by Meier Vilner, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, arrived this Friday by air in Prague for a friendly visit at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

At the Ruzyne Airport the guests were welcomed by Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of International Policy, and by other representatives.

Lenart Receives Delegation

LD072126 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel headed by Meir Vilner, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Comrade Jozef Lenart briefed the Israeli guests on the development of Slovakia in Socialist Czechoslovakia. He praised the stand of Israeli communists in the struggle for the rights of and justice for all the peoples in the Near East.

ROHLICEK CHAIRS CEMA COOPERATION COUNCIL

LD072028 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] Proposed measures to improve services for machinery and equipment supplied in trade between the CMEA member states were discussed at Wednesday's session of the Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, chaired by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

The council also debated the present state and prospects of the development of Czechoslovakia's economic relations with non-socialist countries, and other issues concerning international economic relations.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER'S TALKS IN FRG REPORTED

LD061926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, met in Bonn today with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics. Franktisek Vonderka, our reporter in Bonn, brings the following report:

[Vonderka] During the meeting the two ministers talked about the results of the recent session of the Joint Czechoslovak-West German Mixed Trade Commission, and on this occasion, they exchanged views on the current state of and further possibilities for the development of cooperation between the two states in the spheres of trade and economy. Despite certain problems, these relations are developing well, as has been noted. During the conversation it was noted that reserves exist particularly as regards cooperation on third markets. As a spokesman of the Bonn ministry told me, the West German side is of the opinion that the current state of economic relations does not correspond to the possibilities of the highly developed Czechoslovak industry.

During the meeting the two ministers discussed possibilities of tackling some of these partial shortcomings. According to the Bonn ministry spokesman, the West German side views the fact that Czechoslovakia has a good trade balance and has virtually no debts to Western countries as a positive element in furthering economic relations.

During the talks the current international situation and the danger of its exacerbation were discussed. This could have an unfavorable effect on trade relations between countries having differing social systems. The U.S. trade embargo policy was cited as a negative example of this.

Lambsdorff, the federal minister of economics, stressed on this occasion that the FRG is interested in further developing economic contacts between East and West for their mutual benefit.

At the moment, Minister Urban is in Cologne having talks with Wolff von Amerongen, an important representative of West German industrial circles and head of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce.

ZAIRE SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL, OAU BOYCOTT CRITICIZED

AU061212 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 82 p 7

[Juraj Roman commentary in the column "On The Margin": "Low Blow"]

[Text] A few days ago, the Republic of Zaire refused to take part in the meeting of top representatives of the member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that is being prepared in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. Within a short period this is already the second, precisely aimed, blow delivered by President Mobuto's government to the fragile unity of the African countries.

In fact, Zaire was the first state on the African Continent to renew diplomatic contacts with Israel a few weeks ago, thus trampling underfoot the OAU resolution of 1973 which committed all member countries to a complete isolation of the Zionists. Zaire took the fateful step at a time when aircraft with the Star of David on the wings were bombing southern Lebanon, shortly after the Israeli parliament's approval of the annexation of the Golan Heights, and only a few weeks prior to the Zionist invasion of the Lebanese inland. In this way the Zaire Government actually supported, by its decision, the barbarian expansionism of the closest U.S. ally.

It must be recalled that Mobutu came to power in 1965, after a military putsch which the United States had helped him prepare and carry out. His manifestations of gratitude to the White House -- the opening of his doors to Tel Aviv's diplomats, as well as the boycott of the coming summit meeting in Tripoli must be regarded as such -- are all the more understandable, since Mobutu's regime remains in power only with difficulty, thanks to American support.

The United States makes no secret of its endeavor to achieve a split in the OAU, and its complete disintegration. Thus nothing is more probable than a direct connection between the visit of Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent U.S. representative in the United Nations and Washington's prominent diplomat, which has just ended, and the open anti-Libyan act of Zaire leadership. But the consequences of this act may be worse than envisaged by the people in Zaire's capital of Kinshasa at the moment the decision was made. The indignation and hailstorm of criticism which fell on their heads from the majority of African and Arab states was undoubtedly expected by them. But they had scarcely thought through the impact which the sabotage of the Tripoli meeting could have on the solidarity of all member countries of the OAU which, after all, guarantees Zaire's sovereignty and international position. Thus the people in Kinshasa acted like a boxer who succumbs to the insistence of his manager to deliver low blows, even though he risks disqualification.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE ON TOURISTS TURNED SMUGGLERS

AU062145 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO weekend supplement in Czech on 3 July on page 1 carries Jindrich Spevak's 1,500-word article headlined "Mercury-Border-Vacations" -- the word mercury in the headline refers to the CSSR customs officers' badge -- describing the manner in which tourists smuggling various goods and things to and from Czechoslovakia are trying to outsmart the country's customs officers.

The smuggled objects range from banknotes hidden between two slices of bread, skis "artfully" tied to the car's exhaust system, wigs, folding umbrellas, film cameras and video recorders to works of art and antiques, Spevak says in his article, and also quotes one of the customs officers as having said that "not so long ago one Prague artist tried to take out important documents for some of our emigres in France. Thanks to the vigilance of the customs officers he also did not take out [neprevezl] tape recordings for the Paris headquarters."

PRESS CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST EUROCOMMUNISM

AU071237 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA No 26 in Czech on 30 June on pages 8 and 9 carries a 1,100-word article by Ladislav Hrzal and Vera Durinova entitled "Neither Creative Nor New." The article deals with the theories of Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. It accuses him of being engaged in a "long-term and systematically organized campaign whose main intention is to prove that real socialism has nothing in common with the authentic socialism envisaged by Marx and that the concept of socialism creatively developed by V.I. Lenin and implemented by the CPSU and other fraternal parties is incorrect and unscientific." Carrillo is singled out as being "one of those most strongly committed to anti-Soviet propaganda and systematic slanders of the countries of real socialism."

The article first responds to Carrillo's charges that the countries of real socialism violate democracy and freedom and that they set up a totalitarian political system. It asserts that the concept of democracy and freedom championed by Carrillo and enshrined in the documents of the 10th PCE Congress is "unscientific and nonclass" because it renounces the communist party's leading role, and argues that its application in the socialist countries would "create conditions for the activation of counterrevolutionary forces and ultimately lead to the gradual liquidation of socialism." According to Hrzal and Durinova, this was "graphically shown by the developments in Czechoslovakia in the years of crisis and the recent situation in the Polish People's Republic."

The article then takes issue with Carrillo's theory that the "bourgeois state" can be peacefully transformed when the workers class seizes control of its ideological apparatus. The snag of this theory, according to the TRIBUNA article, is that "Carrillo, like other representatives of 'Eurocommunism,' forgets that the bourgeoisie will never voluntarily give up its power." The article detects a parallel between this theory and the ideas expounded by the "revisionist" Kautsky and dimisses the theory as "neither new, nor creative."

Hrzal and Durinova go on to comment on the Eurocommunists' attitude to the events in Poland. They accuse them of having "supported -- together with bourgeois propaganda, 'Solidarity' and the counterrevolutionary process" -- and of having -- by rejecting the imposition of the state of emergency -- "completely assumed the platform of the bourgeoisie." Moreover, "the events in Poland have become an opportunity for the representatives of these parties to launch new attacks on the CPSU, the Soviet Union and the countries of real socialism."

In conclusion, the article says: "It has been proven once again [by the response of the Eurocommunist parties to the situation in Poland that he who embarks on the path of revising and rejecting Marxism-Leninism embarks on the path of betraying the fundamental interests of the workers class. The fact is that the program asserted by S. Carrillo and formulated in the documents of the PCE and the Italian Communist Party [PCI] does not differ in the least from the policy being executed by the reformist social democratic parties. And their policy -- as history has irrevocably proven -- does not lead to socialism."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 July on page 6 carries a 1,700-word article by Ivan Hlivka, doctor of philosophy and sciences, entitled "Attempts To Weaken The Revolutionary Movement."

The article opens by saying that "imperialist ideologues," in an attempt to deny the invevitability of a transition from capitalism to socialism, have recently been trying to pit various new models of socialism against real socialism. Characterizing these new models, Hlivka says that they negate the accomplishments of real socialism, insist that the transition to socialism can be effected within the framework of the existing political system in Western Europe, deny the existence of general laws governing the transition to and the building of socialism, and overemphasize the unique features of the situation in individual countries.

In the body of the article, Hlivka then elaborates on the individual theories formulated by "some revisionist theorists with a 'Eurocommunist' orientation like E. Berlinguer and S. Carrillo" and contrasts them with the views of "Marxist-Leninists." In particular, he takes exception to the Eurocommunist concept of a peaceful transition to socialism and their "loyalty to the bourgeois-parliamentarian political system." According to the author, "the hope for socialist transformations on the basis of 'general consent' and 'general justice' in the bourgeois society is either a harmful cliche or [it conceals] a counterrevolutionary intention." Hlivka also criticizes the Eurocommunists for having "reduced their entire revolutionary activity to striking compromises with the ruling class and its representatives" and for "calling on the working people to make sacrifices benefitting capital." Alluding to the PCI's call for austerity and a realistic approach to wage negotiations, Hlivka stresses that "communists are revolutionaries and must always bear in mind the socialist prospect. They cannot and must not take measures for saving and strengthening state-monopoly capitalism at the expense of the workers class."

In conclusion, Hlivka sums up his criticism of Eurocommunism by saying: "The concepts and policy of 'Eurocommunism' greatly harm the cause of social progress and socialism. Above all -- in contrast to the 'frontal' attacks by bourgeois ideologues -- the political orientation of 'Eurocommunism' is not always sufficiently apparent. It is camouflaged with arguments about the need to take into account the changes taking place in the world and in individual countries, to make use of the possibilities opening up for social transformations and so forth. That is why 'Eurocommunism' requires specific and persuasive criticism and the exposure of its incorrect and dangerous conclusions. Otherwise, this opportunist heresy [blud] will spread, as it has actually done in some West European countries.

"The harmfulness of 'Eurocommunism' also lies in the fact that bourgeois ideologies are making use of it, by interpreting it according to their whims and intentions, to divide democratic and anti-imperialist forces and, in particular, their vanguard -- communist parties.

"The unfounded criticism of 'Eurocommunists' to real socialism is also of great help and service to imperialism, especially because 'Eurocommunists' engage in it at times when imperialism is organizing massive campaigns to discredit socialism and trying to intimidate the working people of their countries by the prospect of socialism and to prevent communists from organizing the working people for a struggle to transform the capitalist society.

"The struggle against 'Eurocommunists' is today simply an urgent task facing the world communist movement. This struggle is in the interest of peace, progress and socialism."

Eurocommunist Theories Scored

AU021345 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 1 July on page 3 carries a 2,300-word article by Dr Peter Kulasik, candidate of sciences, entitled "'Eurocommunism' and the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Basing his analysis on the ideas expounded in Santiago Carrillo's book "Eurocommunism and the State" and on the resolutions of the Italian Communist Party leadership of December 1981 and January 1982, Kulasik discusses the Eurocommunist attitude to the political system in Western Europe and to the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the first part of the article, Kulasik takes issue with the Eurocommunist theorists' view that it is possible to make "bourgeois society" more democratic without liquidating its institutions, and by gradually enhancing the role of the "masses" in these institutions. He rejects this view as being "in direct contravention of the fundamental Marxist-Leninist concept of the state's class character" and asserts that "no 'democratization' of the bourgeois state can possibly result in a fundamental change of its structure."

Kulasik's article then deals with the Eurocommunist rejection of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He reviews what Marx and Lenin had written about its role and, in particular, about the proletariat's use of force in executing its power. He describes the dictatorship of the proletariat as "one of the general laws governing the transition from capitalism to socialism and the building of a new society." He takes issue with the Eurocommunist claim that this concept is outdated because it is not applicable to advanced capitalist societies and criticizes this view as "denying, in essence, the leading role of the workers class and the communist party in the socialist revolution and emphasizing, instead, elements of bourgeois parliamentarism and a pluralist political system." In conclusion, Kulasik dismisses the Eurocommunist concept of a "third path" as "an expression of [the Eurocommunists'] deviation from the Marxist-Leninist theory and its revolutionary foundation and a simultaneous attempt to conceal this deviation from the workers class and communists in their own countries."

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS PETIT BOURGEOIS ATTITUDES

AU061239 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Against Petit Bourgeois Ways"]

[Excerpts] We do not succumb to self-deception but view and assess phenomena and situations in a sober, realistic way. The building of advanced socialism does not advance in its present stage in a straight upward and uninterrupted line, but is fraught with difficulties, problems and many, often unnecessary, shortcomings whose causes are more often subjective than objective.

We rightly criticize them and agree that they are not rooted in the socialist system but, as has been confirmed more than once, are primarily the result of specific individuals' incorrect course of action, their incorrect approaches and erroneous decisions. The degree to which we will succeed in facing up to uncalled-for situations and irregularites in our economy, and in effectively creating and realizing new values and new resources, will directly determine the fulfillment of the joint resolution to maintain and further improve the quality of the attained living standards in our country. To put it in a nutshell: No society -- and this applies also to the socialist society -- can afford to distribute more than it creates.

The notion that living standards grow solely and exclusively when direct material consumption grows is, however, erroneous and grossly deformed. The simplified reduction of the term standard of living to the contents of the so-called shopping basket constitutes, in fact, nothing but a petit bourgeois, consumer-oriented approach to socialism, society, life and people in general. It is based on elevating personal material profit and, often -- as we are able to convince ourselves by specific cases and peoples -- a parasitical way of achieving this profit to the fundamental value of life. In such a warped concept, society and socialism are perceived -- metaphorically speaking -- as a milk cow where only those can pass the test who make haste and grab as much as they can. [as published] People who succeed in this then enjoy considerable prestige among those of their own kind.

To survive and maintain their way of life and thinking, such people always successfully conform to the surroundings. They have diverse modes of conduct -- one for the workplace, another one for the family, one among their friends, and a different one in public. They think in one way and act in another. Unprincipled adaptability is their predominant character trait. In public, they are capable of staging all kinds of theatrical performances if they believe that it will help them to ensure a comfortable existence with as few obligations as possible. They are absolute experts when it comes to their personal rights and claims, to the possibilities of gaining advantages for themselves. On the other hand, when it comes to duties and responsibility, especially duties and responsibility toward society, they are conspicuously silent.

These "out-of-date contemporaries" are not guided by their consumer instincts only in their approach to other people and to socially beneficial activity (which they shrewdly and hypocritically simulate only when they stand to profit from it personally). They are guided by the same instincts in the family, in the upbringing of their children, which is even more alarming and serious. By means of their "example" and "educational influence," they are doing their utmost to make sure that the socialist school and the pioneer organization do not "stupefy" them in their view of life, as they themselves call it. From early childhood they infect them with discrepancy between words and deeds, cultivate hyprocrisy, falsehood, scheming and doubledealing in them and deform and undermine their character.

The petit bourgeois attitudes feed, in essence, on the problems and shortcomings cropping up in the process of building socialism. While upright and conscientious workers, sometimes under very difficult conditions, mobilize their resources and abilities so as to get good things moving, the petit bourgeois feeds on problems and unashamedly profits from existing shortcomings and enriches himself. His conduct often leads to corruption and other punishable offenses.

An irreplaceable role in the struggle for socialist awareness and against all manifestations and forms of petit bourgeois ways, which constitute a factor gravely hampering our further advance, is played by systematic socialist education of the working people, by the party's unrelenting ideological-educational and mass-political efforts. These are not mere words, mere shiny rhetoric, but a topical and essential part of the further all-round development of the socialist society.

The more effectively we enact everywhere, at every workplace, the policy of unity between words and deeds, and eradicate the causes on which the petit bourgeois weeds thrive and feed, the more active and wider will be the assistance and support of upright, conscientious, fearless and honest people, of those who constitute the overwhelming majority in our country, at every workplace.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES AMERICAN EMIGRE EDITOR

AU020816 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Vaclav Dolezal: "On Letter From the United States; How Father Vit Makes an Ethnic Newspaper"]

[Text] Reverend Father Vojtech Vit is chief editor of the ethnic newspaper HLAS NARODA [Voice of the Peoples], published in Chicago for American Czechs. Naturally, he keeps the paper's tenor in a Christian spirit; but he misses no opportunity to dip his pen into poison to slander our country and our allies. It is self-evident that he is not loath to resort to any swindle whatsoever, in this God-pleasing slanderous activity of his.

Recently a fellow countryman from Racine, Wisconsin, wrote to this newspaper. His name is Frank Groulik and he had visited Czechoslovakia. He expressed with appreciation his impressions of his old fatherland, his impressions about how the life in our rural areas had changed for the better and about the care devoted by our state to historic monuments. "I saw many historic places, monuments and countries." "Czechoslovakia is a very beautiful country, the people are very kind." About his meeting with his relatives he wrote: "It was a very joyous meeting and I will remember it my whole life." The entire letter was written in this tenor.

But Father Vojtech Vit does not need such letters -- he has no use for them. And so, he added a few passages to the text of this one, passages meant to cast a shadow on Czechoslovakia, for instance, one saying that "fear reigns everywhere, you can feel the lack of freedom, and God's faith and the church in particular are oppressed here...." Frank Groulik wrote how fairly and well our customs bodies are working at the Ruzyne Airport. But here, too, Father Vit found something missing; and so he added: "It is said that they are now snooping mainly for Bibles and religious and ethnic newspapers, which write the truth about communism and about those who are being persecuted in Czechoslovakia."

This is how Father Vit "adjusted" our fellow countryman's letter according to his prejudiced notions.

After this development, our fellow countryman sent an indignant protest to the editorial office of the HLAS NARODA. He also wrote to the Czechoslovak authorities, who made the letter available to RUDE PRAVO's editorial office. He writes in the letter (it is written in English): "I could not rest until I wrote to explain what I feel. I am greatly offended, and I hope you understand why I had to write to you...."

Proof about what kind of newspaper is run by Father Vit is also provided by another article, published in the same issue of HLAS NARODA as the letter of our fellow countryman Grulik. The author of the article lashes out, in his sacred enthusiasm, against the October Revolution and against Lenin. Thus, for instance, we can read that Lenin "did not hesitate to place himself in the services of German militarism, with the assistance of which he got out of the exile and back into czarist Russia." Any comment here is, so to speak, unnecessary.

Probably Father Vit is the kind of person adhering to the motto of one of his medieval predecessors, which says "the ends justifies the means."

[Editorial note -- The above article is followed by a facsimile of the letter to CSSR authorities mentioned above; it is written in English and is followed by a "P.S." written in Czech; it reads:]

"Dear Sir, I am writing to you in English rather than Czech because I don't feel I can adequately express my concern otherwise.

"I was amazed and greatly disturbed by the manner in which the editors expanded and totally misrepresented my letter, they took license in attributing to me statements never included nor alluded to in my letter. I was so disturbed that last Tuesday Feb 2, I wrote to the editors expressing my great displeasure at the inaccurate publication in their part. Signed: Frank Groulik, Racine, Wisconsin, 93462.

"P.S. I could not rest until I wrote and explained how I feel and what I think. I am very offended and hope that you understand why I had to write to you. I wish you health and happiness in 1982."

In his letter, some lines of which we publish here, our fellow countryman Groulik excuses his writing in English in order to express his thoughts better. He then writes verbatim: "I was amazed and deeply incensed by the way in which the Editorial Office (of the HLAS NARODA) interpreted and completely distorted my letter. They dared to attribute to me statements never contained or indicated in my letter. I was so incensed that on 2 February I wrote the Editorial Office a letter expressing my deep indignation over the distorted version published by them."

Frank Groulik added a few words in Czech under his signature.

BRIEFS

POLISH ENERGY DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of the Ministry of Mining Industry and Energy Production of the Polish People's Republic, led by Deputy Minister Janusz Bojakowski held talks at the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of the CSSR about the construction of the Prunerov II power station. It also discussed the prospects of mutual cooperation in nuclear energy production. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 Jul 82 LD]

SFRY AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR -- Today in the Cernin Palace in Prague, Bohuslev Chnoupek, foreign minister, received Miodrag Vlahovic, ambassador of the SFRY to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the end of his tour of duty. Minister Chnoupek praised the activity of Miodrag Vlahovic which contributed to the deepening of relations between the two countries. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 2 Jul 82 LD]

PROTOCOL WITH YEMEN -- Prague [dateline as received] -- A protocol from the 2nd session of the Czechoslovak-Yemeni mixed commission was signed in the Zbraslav Castle near Prague Friday. The document, signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Yasin Said Numan, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and deputy planning minister of the Yemen People's Domocratic Republic, sums up results of bilateral economic relations and creates prerequisites for further development of trade and economic cooperation. Also signed was a protocol to the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation for the years 1983-1984. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 2 Jul 82 LD]

CHURCH REPORTEDLY ISSUES PEACE ENGAGEMENT APPEAL

DW071043 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jul 82 p 4

[Report: "More Peace Engagement by the Catholic Church"]

[Text] HRK/EPD, Berlin -- Regarding the peace issue the Protestant Church in the "GDR" continues to persistently steer a course outside the official peace protestations of the East Berlin leadership, a course which is aloof from both East and West [ein von Ost nach West distanzierter Kurs]. Remaining unimpressed by the SED criticism of a "nonpartisan" ["wertfrei"] stance on disarmament, the conference of church leaderships now has condemned the deployment of nuclear weapons "anywhere and by anybody" as a "moral evil." At the same time Catholic Christians in Halle have asked their own church in the "GDR" to "break its silence" which makes it into an "uninvolved bystander" in the peace issue.

The representatives of the Protestant Church met in East Berlin on 2-3 July and decided on their own determined pronouncement in parallel to the final documents of the Moscow World Church Conference. In this pronouncement the church federation demands a complete freeze of the production, testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons. In addition the Protestant Church leadership demands a policy of reunification of military, economic and political confrontation and a moratorium on "hostile rhetoric." Based on contemplations by its own "theological study department," which also introduced into the discussion the unilateral reunification of deployment by the "GDR" as well, the church federation suggests "even unilateral steps, if necessary," in the area of disarmament.

Through its pronounced stance, the "GDR" church has manifested its determination to continue its peace engagement on a tightrope walk between somewhat massive political insinuations and slander by the SED and one-sided exploitation by the West. As early as March regional bishops and prominent laymen had expressly reaffirmed their support for the "Swords Into Plowshares" movement and their protection of young people against state persecution to the best of their ability.

It has now become known from Halle that there is an unusual appeal by Catholic as well as Protestant Christians to the Catholic Church in the "GDR" to quit being "silent" in the matter of peace. The peace activities of the Protestants "are often even viewed with suspicion and denounced in private talks as political opportunism while simultaneously being criticized as a burden on state-church relations." This "more than just ecumenical differences" weakens the credibility of the Christian peace testimonial throughout "GDR" society. The Catholic Church should be prepared "to lend its voice to those in the GDR who themselves are not allowed to speak or who remain silent in embitterment."

The "Halle action group" criticizes the church -- Diocese Conference Chairman Gerhard Schaffran was honored also by Erich Honecker on his 70th birthday -- by saying: "In the concern for relations with the state which are harmonious and 'devoid of problems' and in the cultivation of church construction activity which sometimes seems embarrassing, we recognize indications of the church's captivity which renders it incapable of a testimonial for peace."

CHRISTIAN GROUP SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO PLO

AU071408 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The regional committee of the Christian conference for peace in the GDR, in a message to the PLO, has assured the Arab people of Palestine of inseparable solidarity. "The constant aggression of the Zionist state against the Arab people of Palestine and the population of southern Lebanon and Beirut fills us with resentment," the message states. The brutality and cruelty with which this aggression is carried out -- not sparing women and children, dangerously threatening world peace -- lets everyone see what imperialist wars are.

"One can destroy cities, villages and refugee camps and kill and expel their inhabitants; but one cannot extinguish the claim of the Palestinian people before God and the world to a just peace in their own country," the message stresses. The Christians express the conviction that the just cause of the people will finally triumph. "We honor the courageous resistance of the armed forces of the Palestinian people who must fight for their existence not only against the Israeli aggressor but also against the biggest military power of the imperialist camp supporting Tel Aviv.

REPORTAGE ON FISCHER'S VISIT TO GREECE

Meets With Pottakis

LD071030 East Berlin ADN Internacional Service in German 2219 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, 6 Jul (ADN) -- Today GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had an extensive exchange of views with Ioannis Pottakis, deputy minister of coordination, on the further expansion of economic relations between the two countries. They agreed on the purposeful expansion of economic relations.

This evening the GDR Ambassador to Greece Ernst Kube, gave a cocktail party in Oskar Fischer's honor. It was attended by numerous prominent personalities including Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos and other members of the Greek Government, the first secretary of the Greek Communist Party, Kharilaos Florakis, and parliamentary deputies from all parties.

Talks With CP Leader

LD071430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, 7 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the first secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, Kharilaos Florakis, stressed in Athens today the special responsibility of the working class in the struggle against the American course of confrontation. During a friendly talk they emphasized the need in the current tense situation for consolidation and closer cohesion of the forces of peace and detente.

Kharilaos Florakis emphasized that in Greece, too, the NATO arms drive policy had caused great concern. This has found expression in the intensified actions by the Greek peace movement. In this connection Oskar Fischer assessed the good results of his visit to the Hellenic Republic as an expression of the common determination of both states to contribute to the safeguarding of peace and to the continuation of the process of detente. During the talk, which was marked by an atmosphere of proletarian internationalism, they both praised the high standard of the traditional good relations between the SED and the Greek Communist Party.

Addresses Press Conference

DW072031 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt from statement made by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a press conference in Athens on 7 July 1982; in German with Greek translation superimposed, videotaped]

[Text] [Begin recording] I believe that I can say here that both sides share the uneasiness about the serious and even dangerous deterioration of the international situation. They also share the determination of not looking idly by at this fateful development, but to look out for ways to live peacefully together and to strengthen these ways.

ADN Summarizes Activities

LD072230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, 7 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is in Greece on an official visit, had a friendly meeting today with the president of the Greek Parliament, Ioannis Alevras. The two politicians agreed that diverse, mutually beneficial cooperation can better develop in a more healthy international atmosphere and more secure peace.

The president of the parliament emphasized that the deputies had a heavy responsibility to ensure that the peoples could live and work in peace and security. Oskar Fischer referred to the fact that the fundamental aim of the GDR's policy is to preserve peace.

Ioannis Alevras announced that he would respond this year to an invitation to visit the GDR.

Also today the political talks at the Greek Foreign Ministry ended. It was agreed that beneficial effects on the international climate would result from good relations between the GDR and the Hellenic Republic. The two foreign ministers emphasized that the GDR and Greece wish to work for this in the future, too. This is necessary in view of difficult international circumstances.

Working on the assumption that there is no defensible alternative to detente, the two sides agreed to continue the political dialogue at all levels. That is true, not least of all, for economic relations, for which good bases already exist. With the removal of still existing trade barriers it would be possible to develop relations in a mutually beneficial manner.

During a press conference in Athens Foreign Minister Fischer said that in all his talks the anxiety of the politicians of both countries about the seriously worsening international situation and the dangers to peace deriving from that played a prominent role. Both sides were agreed that the preventation of nuclear war and an agreement on effective disarmament steps were the most important requirement of the times. The GDR foreign minister pointed emphatically to the most recent peace initiatives of the socialist states.

Oskar Fischer ends his stay in the Hellenic Republic tomorrow and travels to Bulgaria for an official visit lasting several days.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MINISTER VISITS FRG

LD072200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jul (ADN) -- The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology of the GDR, Dr Herbert Weiz, who is in the FRG for a visit of several days, was received on Wednesday afternoon by the minister of state, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, in the chancellor's office.

Dr Herbert Weiz stressed the great significance of the meeting between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the Werbellinsee for the further improvement, stabilization and normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. He pointed to the great responsibility of both German states for the securing of peace. His visit to the FRG, Herbert Weiz said, offers a good opportunity to take practical steps towards the development of cooperation in the field of science and technology while further understanding each other's positions.

Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski noted that the talks at the Werbelinsee continue to be full of significance to the FRG Government. This is all the more true now that the international situation has grown worse.

That is precisely why the FRG Government will continue to work for the development of relations in the spirit of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt -- irrespective of the differences in fundamental questions -- in the interest of peace and security in Europe. Wischnewski said the visit of Minister Weiz strengthens the desire of both sides to continue cooperation in the field of science and technology. The minister of state gave a briefing on some current developments in the FRG.

On the same day Dr Herbert Weiz had a talk with the president of the FRG Research Association, Prof Dr Eugen Seibold.

In the morning Dr Weiz visited the Juelich Nuclear Research Institute in the company of the state secretary in the Ministry for Research and Technology, Hans-Hilger Haunschild. The executive chairman of this major research institute, Prof Dr Wolf Haefele, described its tasks and aims in the field of energy technology, above all in the development of high-temperature reactors. The research center is among the most important of its kind in the FRG.

STOPH ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF ARTS PRESIDIUM

LD080312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Jul (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received the newly elected Presidium of the GDR Academy of Arts. At a prior plenary meeting of the academy Professor Dr Manfred Wekwerth was elected as successor to the recently deceased film director Konrad Wolf as president of the academy. Other members of the Presidium were also elected. Attending the reception were Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and minister of culture. Willi Stoph, in an address, praised the work of the academy and emphasized that the party and government attaches great significance to the academy's work for the development of the socialist national culture of the GDR.

The responsibility of the writers and artists for the preservation of peace, for the prospering of their socialist fatherland and for the strengthening of the relationship of trust of the citizens of the GDR to the party of the working class and their socialist state is convincingly reflected in the most valuable works of art and literature, said Willi Stoph.

"In this gratifying and beneficial development the academy of arts and you personally, dear friends, have had a major part," declared Willi Stoph. "For this I would like to pass on to you the thanks of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and at the same time to thank you warmly in the name of the government."

"We all know that the beginning of the 1980's is marked by a disquieting increase in tension in the international situation," said Willi Stoph. "At a time when the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, are sowing seeds of confrontation and (escalating) the arms drive in order to force the world to the edge of a nuclear catastrophe, all forces, and not least the writers and artists, are called upon to act with understanding for the defense of the humanist values of mankind, for peace and a broad alliance of all forces for peace, whose center is the Soviet Union." The chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized: "I am convinced that the academy will continue to act in such a way as to deepen the understanding for the fundamental questions of our time, a knowledge of the revolutionary content of our epoch, an insight into the peace-preserving role of the Soviet Union among the culturally creative themselves and among all our citizens."

A broad and inexhaustible field of activity for the members of the academy lay in the deepening of the socialist content of the arts. "I believe that it would be of great value for our society if the academy would in the future, too, work tactfully and constructively with the writers and culturally creative in this direction," said Willi Stoph.

He handed the academy president, Professor Manfred Wekwerth, the document of confirmation of the GDR Government and wished him and the members of the Presidium success in their work for the cause of peace and socialism.

AXEN TALKS WITH ANC PRESIDENT OLIVER TAMBO

LD072256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jul (ADN) -- All peace-loving states and peoples must increase their joint efforts in order to put an end to the arms race stoked by the United States and to achieve effective steps in reducing arms, especially nuclear arms. This was stressed on Wednesday in Berlin at a meeting between Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Council [ANC].

Hermann Axen and Oliver Tambo expressed their deep concern over imperialism's peace-endangering policy of arms escalation and confrontation. At the same time they praised the Soviet Union's announcement, conveyed in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second UN special disarmament conference, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

During the exchange of views on the situation in southern Africa, it was noted that the peace-endagering intervention policy of the South Africa racist regime towards the People's Republic of Angola and the continuing colonial occupation of Namibia is an expression of the same imperialist confrontation policy as Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

Oliver Tambo spoke about how the suppressed classes and stratas of the South African people are strengthening their fighting resolution and their actions against the apartheid regime. The ANC, the legitimate liberation movement of the people of South Africa which can look back on 70 years of struggle this year, is proving to be the recognized leader of the masses in spite of the terror tactics being used against it.

Hermann Axen gave the assurance that the GDR will continue its policies aimed at the securing of peace and its international solidarity with all peoples of South Africa for their liberation.

DELEGATION ATTENDS RIGA CEREMONY FOR GUBIN

LD072350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Riga, 7 Jul (ADN) -- At a commemorative ceremony organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense on Wednesday in the capital of the Latvian SSR, relatives and comrades took their leave of Col Gen Ivan Gubin.

A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the Central Committee Department for Security Affairs, and a delegation of the Ministry of National Defense of the GDR also paid their last respects.

Verner Sends Condolences

LD072352 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today expressed condolences to Col Gen Ivan Sviridov, first deputy commander in chief and chief of staff of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND BEGINS VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

LD071814 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) -- Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, arrived here today for a state visit at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The special plane of the French head of state landed at the Budapest Ferihegy Airport early in the evening. He was welcomed by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. After a short and cordial greeting, Francois Mitterrand and his suite, accompanied by the Hungarian leaders, drove to the venue of ceremonial reception.

Arrival Ceremony

LD072340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France, has arrived in Budapest. In his report, our correspondent Jozsef Havel recalls the moments of the festive reception.

At Lajos Kossuth Square, the high-ranking guest was received with ceremony, which was evidenced by the festive decorations. In front of the house of parliament decorated in his honor with the French Tricolor and the Hungarian national flag, a battalion of honor of the Hungarian People's Army formed a line. Present were Byorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education; Lajos Mehes, minister of industry; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; several members of the Presidential Council; and numerous leading personalities of our state and social life.

At the time of Francois Mitterrand's arrival, a bugle call sounded out on the square. The commander of the battalion of honor reported to the president of the Republic of France. The Rakoczi March sounded. The commander of the Battalion of Honor reported to the president of the Republic of France. The band played the Marseillaise. The strains of the Hungarian anthem then sounded.

The French president, accompanied by Janos Kadar, inspected the Battalion of Honor. Then the leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic, attending diplomats and the French politicians who arrived in the president's entourage were introduced to one another.

The festive reception concluded with a military procession of honor, which Francois Mitterrand viewed in the company of Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. The public interest in the personal politics of the first French head of state to visit Hungary was indicated by the hundreds of Budapest citizens who gathered for the festive reception, greeting our guest, for an event of outstanding importance for the two countries' relations.

Kadar, Mitterrand Toasts

LD072344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] This evening Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi gave a banquet in honor of President Mitterrand in the Hunters Hall of parliament.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee proposed a toast at the banquet. Here is an excerpt:

[Begin Kadar recording] I may state with satisfaction that we are now experiencing a new phase in the relations of our two countries and peoples. It is true that our two peoples live in countries that have different social systems and it is true that we belong to different alliance systems; nonetheless, we think we have interests in common. Your visit, deeply esteemed Mr President, is taking place at a time in Hungarian-French relations when these contacts can be given a great impetus.

I must also mention that your current visit -- which is of outstanding importance in the history of relations with Hungary; after all, this is the first time that a French head of state has visited Hungary -- well, it also has a significance that goes beyond the scope of relations between our two countries. The majority of mankind -- and this applies to our continent, Europe -- wants peace at all costs. We believe that people with a conscience and a sense of responsibility who have a substantial influence over the lives of their countries should regard it as their duty -- irrespective of the social system of the country involved -- to serve the wishes and demands of their peoples for a more peaceful world.

As far as the Hungarian People's Republic is concerned, both our administration and our people would raise both their arms -- if one could do so -- in voting for peace and a world with a greater sense of detente. This we would do in the context of remaining loyal allies of our alliance partners, but we also want to be correct in our relations with all our partners. In the given international situation we attribute very great importance to the maintenance of contacts and to meetings, talks and exchanges of views, even if there are differences of views over important issues. The purpose of this is to better understand the other side and to find the points we have in common which are in harmony with the common interests of the countries represented.

The Hungarian People's Republic is a member state of the Warsaw Treaty; the Republic of France is a member state of NATO. This is the point where your visit to Hungary has a significance beyond the scope of bilateral relations. We believe -- we Hungarians in general profess -- that the creation of a greater and more stable international security at a lower level of armaments should be our joint aim. Today we may realistically call this an objective.

As I have just said, we support comprehensive, fruitful relations that are in harmony with our common interests. It is our view that international political issues in dispute should be settled by way of negotiations.

Your current visit to Hungary and our meetings in this country are, indeed, a French-Hungarian meeting. However, whatever we may do, this is also a meeting of Eastern and Western Europe, of East and West. [end recording]

Francois Mitterrand then rose to speak.

[Begin Mitterrand recording in French fading into Hungarian translation]

France, I think, in general usually expresses itself very clearly. For this reason, I too would like to express very clearly that I wish for dialogue to overcome every difficulty. In our dialogue it is very important that we be clear and open, that we not renounce the rights of the people or the freedom of the nations, and that our common goal be peace. France does not want war, nor does it want economic or cultural conflict. And in our opinion it will be a threat to peace if the number of arms stockpiled in Europe grows. It is stated with regret in France that detente has encountered difficulties, although this process is advantageous for many countries.

It is for this reason that in today's tense situation we have to preserve everything we have achieved and we all, within our own alliance system, have to defend the political balance of power in the world. The purpose of this visit is to pursue meaningful dialogue, because we know from past experience that you are open on every issue, that you discuss every issue openly. Naturally, Hungary is not the only such open East European country; for this reason, hopefully, there will be a followup to this visit. [end recording]

Kadar Comments on Visit

LD071046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Report by Radio Budapest correspondent Eva Szecsi in Paris]

[Text] President Mitterrand's visit implies the necessary continuation of East-West relations. Today's LE MONDE stresses in its main headline this sentence from the interview given by Janos Kadar to Michael Tatu, special correspondent of LE MONDE in Budapest. The interview, more than a page long, deals with bilateral relations, with the main international problems, with disarmament, and with Hungarian economic reform which, in Janos Kadar's words, has been employed for 20 years and is viewed as a means for increasing the effectiveness of the socialist planned economy.

French television's second channel transmitted an interview with Janos Kadar in its news program yesterday evening. The main questions of the interview were: Is there a Hungarian model? Does Janos Kadar believe in detente? What does he expect of Francois Mitterrand's visit to Hungary?

Janos Kadar's answer was that historical experience proves that socialism cannot be built according to one scheme. It is compulsory for every party in every country to take into consideration its own historical traditions, capabilities and characteristics. This is what we have been doing for 20 years. We apply the basic principles of the building of socialism to our own national circumstances. But we do not speak of a model either among ourselves or in front of our friends or others. The final question of the interview was: Hungary is the first East European country to be visited by President Mitterrand; does this mean that Hungary plays a special role?

Janos Kadar said that in the recent years the French have started to discover Hungary, and added that he had the opportunity to meet Francois Mitterrand earlier and to have useful friendly talks with him. Maybe these antecedents had a part in the decision. But the visit plays a role not only in French-Hungarian relations, it is at the same time a meeting of East and West Europe.

French Spokesman on Visit

LD061828 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 6 (MTI) -- Our special correspondent Istvan Sas reports: The spokesman of the Elysee Palace has described President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Budapest, which begins on Wednesday, as a "spectacular and historical act".

Spokesman Michel Vauzelle emphasized today that the trip is unique in two respects: Mitterrand is the first French head of state to pay a state visit to Hungary. Besides, this will be first tour of the French president to an East European country.

The spokesman declared that Mitterrand would like to do a "pioneer work" in developing bilateral relations because -- according to Paris -- at present these lag behind the desired level. During his stay in Hungary, the French president will have comprehensive talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungary Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, on international issue, primarily East-West relations.

The French side holds it necessary to renew dialogue between the two parts of Europe. In this context, the spokesman recalled that, according to President Mitterrand, peace rests on the balance of forces. Expectedly the French President will seize the opportunity offered by his visit to Budapest to outline his stand on economic relations with the East European countries with reference to the American measures.

The spokesman termed French-Hungarian economic ties as "rather meagre" and underlined that the visit might give a fresh stimulus also to these links. In this context he mentioned that the presidential suite would include External Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Finally the Elysee Palace spokesman said that some concrete decisions were expected for developing economic and cultural ties. Negotiations on these subjects will be conducted under the leadership of the ministers concerned.

TU TALKS WITH CSSR REPORTED: KADAR SEES HOFFMANN

LD072022 Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- Peace, disarmament and detente are vital interests of the world's working people and their trade unions, and an essential prerequisite for social progress, the secretariats of the central councils of Czechoslovak and Hungarian trade unions stressed in a press report on their working session here on July 5-7.

The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Central Trade Union Council Chairman Karel Hoffmann, and the Hungarian by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Trade Union Council.

The two delegations voiced support for the struggle of all national liberation and progressive forces of all continents, resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and voiced full solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people in their just and valiant fight.

They informed each other of the results attained by the Czechoslovak and Hungarian trade unions in the implementation of the conclusions of their latest congresses, and trade union tasks in the implementation of the program of economic and social development. They stressed the need for constant application of the Leninist conception of the role of trade unions in socialist society, and improvement of the methods of trade union work to secure higher effectiveness of the economies and strengthen the living standard.

Karel Hoffmann and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation were received during their stay in Budapest by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the press report said.

WFTU Honors Kadar

LD061735 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the leaders of the WFTU in Budapest. WFTU Secretary General Ibrahim Zakariyah and Vice President Karel Hoffmann informed the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee about the state of the international trade union movement. Secretary General Ibrahim Zakariyah presented the WFTU Gold Memorial Medal to Janos Kadar.

WFTU President Sandor Gaspar attended the meeting.

YEMENI DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MSZMP

LD071940 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Control Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of the Central Control Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, headed by Taha 'Ali Salih, member of the CCC and alternate member of the Central Committee, arrived today in Hungary.

The visitors will study the work of the HSWP CCC and matters related to party discipline.

The delegation was received by Imre Somogyi, secretary of the HSWP CCC. At the meeting the sides briefed each other about their parties' timely tasks and the supervisory work done in the party by the Control Committee.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HOSTS INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

AU061207 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 82 p 21

[MTI report: "Reception on the Occasion of U.S. National Holiday"]

[Text] Harry Earl Bergold, U. S. ambassador in Budapest, gave a reception at his residence on the occasion of his country's national holiday on Friday. The reception was attended by Peter Veress, deputy minister of foreign trade; Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry; and several leading figures of our political, social, economic and cultural life. Also numerous heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic missions were present.

MARJAI CRITICIZES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD071348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai spoke at the opening of the new steelworks in Dunaujvaros. He said that the most important task of the Hungarian economy is to preserve its ability to make progress and to achieve a qualitative improvement in the present low rate of growth. He also said that the Hungarian economy must prepare and be ready, for faster progress if circumstances improve. For the time being international circumstances continue to be unfavorable, marketing difficulties have increased, financial conditions have deteriorated, many of our partners have insolvency problems and the world-political and world-economic contradictions continue to sharpen. At the same time the government self-critically admits that the performance of our economy lags behind our abilities, Jozsef Marjai said. We have failed to create the conditions for the performance needed to maintain development capacity and to preserve living standards. According to the deputy premier economic regulators have became stricter recently, but insufficiently so considering the deterioration of economic conditions. This is, in fact, a criticism of the present system of regulation.

The deputy premier stressed that we have to stabilize our position in the international economy. Use of the advantages given by the CEMA is a vital issue. Hungary wishes to contribute to the extension of socialist integration aiming to obtain additional resources and advantages together with other socialist countries, Jozsef Marjai said in his speech at the Danubian steelworks.

BELGIAN ANARCHIST ARRESTED WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT

LD071858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] On Monday evening the Warsaw security service detained yet another group of organizers of the so-called Radio Solidarity which is operating in Warsaw. The group includes, among others, an announcer of this broadcasting station, Irena Romaszewska. A Belgian citizen named Roger Noel has also been detained. He brought to Poland a consignment of medicines and medical equipment for internees. There is also this piece of equipment: This is an apparatus for measuring the amount of oxygen in the blood. Inside it, however, there is a VHF radio. These are leads which (?belong to) medical equipment. Apart from these, aerial wires and a folding aerial have been confiscated.

The entire consignment was brought to Poland on the basis of a permit issued by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Roger Noel established contact with the organizers of Radio Solidarity in one of the Warsaw churches where consignments of gifts and medicines for internees are sorted. He was detained in the act of handing over this radio to them. He was also in possession of radio circuit diagrams and directions for their use which were hidden in his socks.

It transpires from explanations given by him that he is a Belgian anarchist, and that he brought the radio to Poland in order to hand it over to Solidarity which he supports.

He explained, I recall, that the method of concealing these materials in his socks is the usual practice of Belgian anarchists. He said he acts in the same way in his own country and conceals documents which he would not like the authorities to see.

Prof Roger Noel has been arrested and will be prosecuted in a Polish court.

This is not the first gift of this kind which has been sent to us from the West under the framework of humanitarian aid for the poor Poles. We do not exclude the possibility that the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs may not have known about the real content of the medical apparatus, for which it issued a permit. But are there not too many such oversights; there have been parcels, and there have been balloons launched from the territory of another state. If something of this kind happened in the opposite direction we can imagine the shouting and the indignation.

In an interview published in the Hamburg DER SPIEGEL, a certain Zbigniew Ramaszewski, former head of the former interventions office of Solidarity Mazowsze region, said KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] planned to put an illegal radio station on the air in Poland in 1977. Several years later Solidarity, directed by KOR members, attacked Polish-radio and television. And now, the conspirators-by-vocation continue their enmity to socialism and to Poland with the aid of various publications ane leaflets. They want to construct, as Mr Ramaszewski told DER SPIEGEL, a real underground radio. Let us add that they want to do it with the aid of the equipment planted in Poland by Western specialist services.

The independent and autonomous Radio Free Europe talked about all this at length, praising the independent and autonomous union Solidarity. Independent from whom? Not from the CIA! Because who else would want to lead us into a national tragedy, to oppose Poles to Poles. It is a real misfortune that behind the back of and contrary to the interests of the workers' solidarity are hidden such people as the Romaszewskis, for whom the real and vital interests of Poland have no meaning whatsoever in their megalomaniac plans.

We will keep you informed in later editions of the news about the course and results of the investigation in the matter presented today.

WROCLAW REPEALS 14 JUNE PUBLIC RESTRICTIONS

LD071552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Wroclaw voivoda, in agreement with the Voivodship Defense Committee, today repealed the 14 June instruction which had introduced extraordinary means of social discipline on the area of Wroclaw city and Wroclaw Voivodship. From 2000 tomorrow bans on movement and presence in streets, squares and public places which concern young people and adults cease to be in force. Repeal of the 14 June instruction also concerns the issues of calling and holding gatherings of any kind in public places and also organizing and holding public artistic, entertainment and sporting events. Those principles are now in force as they were before 14 June.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION

AU061430 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 30 June session of the Commission for Economic Reform Matters in Warsaw]

[Text] Two fundamental topics were the theme of the talks by the commission for economic reform matters on 30 June, which were chaired by Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

First, a special paper on the reform concerning social services was examined. The second topic concerned the principles behind price and income policy, and a special working team worked out theses which became the subject for discussion.

Opening the talks, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said that we have commenced a thorough restructuring of the way socioeconomic mechanisms function in order to adapt them to the new conditions and needs. The reform is taking place in a period when all the effects of the very many serious examples of neglect in the past, of the destructive activities which occurred in our economy during the past 6 months and of the restrictions by capitalist countries are making themselves fully felt.

Nevertheless, there is a danger of people getting the idea that the deterioration in the standard of living is directly connected with the introduction of economic reform, and that this is the price of reform. We know the truth is different, but it would be extremely harmful for the reform if views of this kind spread. The implementation of reform could be halted and its effectiveness unfavorably affected.

The premier next appealed to the members of the commission to use their authority to convince people that the mechanisms of reform and their consistent implementation present a chance for emerging from the crisis, although this implementation at first requires certain sacrifices and effort. I believe, continued the premier, that it would be useful for more members to make speeches to the mass media and at meetings with representatives from workers and management. This is all the more important since the reform, for objective and unfortunately also for subjective reasons -- and I stress subjective reasons -- is not yielding the results it should yield: greater work efficiency, greater savings in materials and energy, less employment [as published] and so on. There is still a lack of motivation.

I stress the subjective reasons because they also concern those plants which have satisfactory supplies of raw and other materials and which have virtually all the conditions for the reform to properly function. Here we see all kinds of psychological, organizational and bureaucratic barriers on the one hand, and still considerable ignorance of the elementary mechanisms of the reform on the other. I believe that when the workers make a greater effort and work efficiency clearly increases, then we will have broken the barriers that have been put up by them against the effects of the reform. Although this is not a topic of today's meeting, I believe it is a key matter and all possible efforts must be made to improve the situation.

This difficult economic situation, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski continued, presents all the people and the authorities in particular with particularly difficult problems concerning the model of life in a socialist community. Many important features of this model have been formed during the past 37 years; they are the achievements of our system and have attained the rank of political principles. They include the right to free medical care, free education, a range of facilities and reductions so that people everywhere have access to art and culture and a developed social care system. Regardless of the circumstances, we must protect these achievements against the effects of the crisis.

Taking up these topics today is very important because the unfavorable conditions of the economy are seriously restricting the possibility of meeting social needs. We are witnesses to the threats occurring in this sphere, and we must resolutely oppose them. The reform is being carried out within the framework of our socialist system, and we are aware of this and give it appropriate expression. That is why seeking mechanisms to protect the social and cultural sphere and other kinds of social services are also so essential.

We have already achieved something here, if only a cultural development fund which ensures that culture receives the appropriate proportion of funds in relation to the wage fund. I believe we should seek similar guarantees in other spheres, as well. Nevertheless, we must consider the restricted resources, as a result of which it is exceptionally important to use these resources correctly.

It is quite widely known that there are many shortcomings and wrong solutions present in organization over the way individual social services are planned and managed, which makes them less effective. That is why we should also adapt the principles of the economic reform, such as self-management, simpler organizational structures and less bureaucracy, to the social services sphere.

Although we are not universally introducing self-financing, since it would be impossible and even inadvisable in the majority of units, we should, nevertheless, make certain changes in the management of financial resources. For only by means of an honest cost analysis of functioning will it be possible to eliminate the huge wastage which exists here. This will make it possible to achieve a greater range and better quality of social services for the same amount of resources. This way, the reform can serve to improve the standard of living and meet social needs better.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS 'SOCIAL PARASITISM'

LD072310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] A joint session of three Sejm commissions -- the Administration, Local Economy and Environment Protection Commission, the Legislative Work Commission and the Labor and Social Affairs Commission -- began the process of Sejm work on a government draft act on procedure with respect to adults who avoid work of study.

The draft act was presented to deputies by Deputy Justice Minister Maria Regent-Lechowicz. It produced an animated discussion. Two currents wove through it: The first, concerned the problem of social parasitism itself and the question of its legal regulation, and the second concerned solutions adopted in the draft act.

In the conclusion it was decided to set up an intercommission group assigned to review the problem of social parasitism in general and the place of law in solving it and, against this background to assess the draft act.

VOIVODAS, COUNCIL CHAIRMEN MEET IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD072356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The economic reform will not be fully successful unless it is consistently supported by the steadfast activity of the people's councils at all levels and the regional organs of state administration. This conclusion is the result of the discussion during today's meeting in Bydgoszcz of 24 voivodas and chairmen of voivodship people's councils.

The meeting was attended by the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, Lt Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski; the government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Prof Wladyslaw Baka; Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal; and representatives of the office of the Council of Ministers, the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and the Finance Ministry.

LASSOTA DISCUSSES ROLE OF TRIBUNAL OF STATE

LD071708 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 July -- Interview with vice-chairman of Tribunal of State -- The daily RZECZPOSPOLITA prints today an interview with Witold Lassota, vice-chairman of the Tribunal of State elected on Tuesday by the Polish Sejm.

"The tribunal's tasks were clearly defined both in the amendment to the Polish Constitution and the law on the Tribunal of State of March 26, 1982.

"The tribunal judges constitutional responsibility of members of the Council of State of the government, of the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK) and president of the Narodowy Bank Polski. These persons will be tried by the tribunal if they are found guilty while fulfilling their functions of violating the Constitution or any other law," Lassota recalled.

He said further that the activity of the tribunal as well as verdicts it may pass will largely have the character of a moral appraisal and condemnation, expressing human and civic sense of justice. "I think that moral and ethical appraisal of persons holding top posts in the state is always indispensable, and now in particular. These values were held in contempt for too long a time in the practice of our public life," he stressed.

Lassota also pointed out that the establishment of the Tribunal of State was meant to introduce into Poland's political and social life adequate and permanent mechanisms which would guarantee that nobody holding a top state function can act in a voluntarist, democracy.

"One must be aware that if one does not act in accordance with the binding law one will be brought to account, in the first place before the society," Lassota emphasized.

ROUNDUP OF PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Olzsowski Speaks to ZSMP

LD032154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Today Stefan Olszowski met the leaders of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. During the meeting ZSMP representatives reported on the present problems of the union's activity among young workers, rural and military youth, and pupils and students. Much time was devoted to discussing the mass media's educational function with regard to the younger generation.

Stefan Olszowski reported on the preparations underway in the party for the plenary session devoted to the affairs of the young. He also drew attention to the fact that the union is gaining in strength in work enterprises and in the countryside, as well as to the significance of assuming the offensive among the younger intelligentsia in schools and at higher education establishments.

Stefan Olszowski stressed that the ideological and educational work of the ZSMP, proper utilization of the rich achievements of a century of the Polish workers' movement and of the traditions of the leftist youth movement, and education in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism will be of good service in building the unity of the younger generation and its work for the whole of society.

Kubiak at Kielce Meetings

LD052054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting of youth activists from the Kielce region was held in Kielce today. It was attended by Hieronim Kubiak. Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Kubiak also attended a conference of the educational, scientific and cultural aktiv of the Kielce region devoted to discussing the problems of youth. Both meetings were in preparation for the 9th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

More on Kubiak

LD052302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting of the youth aktiv on the subject of the problems of the younger generation has been held in Kielce with Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, taking part. Professor Kubiak said that the coming ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum on the subject of the young will supply an answer to the question of what kind of Poland, what kind of peace, the internal Polish war is being waged for. Every sentence uttered during this plenum will be an opinion about the Poland of the present and the future. The discussion concentrated primarily on issues which are most important for the younger generation: That is, on the subjects of housing construction, the start in the professions by the young and the new principles of cadres policy.

Meets Child Society Heads

LD072252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Problems of child care and help to families were the subject of today's conversation between Hieronim Kubiak and representatives of the Main Board of the Society of Children's Friends [TPD] and the Main Board Chairman Leszek Gomolka. The secretary of the Central Committee, while thanking the host of many thousands of TPD activists for their devoted social service, expressed his support for the development of a social movement for children, as presented by this society.

Messner Chairs Katowice Debate

LD072058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Plenary sessions of the PZPR voivodship committees in Katowice and Pila discussed the tasks of the party echelons and organizations as well as their ideological and educational work in the light of the discussion on the draft ideological program declaration of the party entitled "What We Are Fighting For; Where We Are Heading." At the Katowice plenum it was stated that the present difficult situation demands intensified work from all party members. One of the causes of the crisis in the party was the lack of consistent implementation of the resolutions. Chairing the debates in Katowice, Zbigniew Messner stressed that there can be no return to the practices of earlier days. The plenum decided that the review of the implementation of the party resolutions will be conducted by the regional centers in September.

Orzechowski in Krakow

LD061000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] What are the effects of the introduction of martial law? What about the reactivation of trade unions? How is the situation in the journalistic milieu? What are the directions of the party's policy with regard to agriculture? Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, replied to these and other questions at a meeting with party activists of the city center district in Krakow.

He said that it is easier to get into a crisis than to get out of it. Martial law has brought perceptible results in three areas in particular: The process of the degradation of our state and the destruction of the economy have been stopped and this 6-month period has been a period of the regeneration and consolidation of the party. The lifting of martial law can only depend on the economic, social and political situation in our country.

Professor Orzechowski also stated that work on the trade union law continues and the working class itself will decide the future shape of trade unions. The situation in the journalistic milieu has stabilized. The Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic comprises over 70 percent of journalists who are professionally active.

The secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that the policy with regard to agriculture is fixed by two fundamental issues: providing food for the population and social justice.

Siwak at Katowice Meeting

LD072358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Issues connected with the country's current situation, problems of youth and the trade union movement, and the situation in housing construction were raised during a meeting in Katowice between representatives of the commissions for social matters and housing of the Katowice, Bielsko-Biala, Czestochowa and Krakow Voivodships, and Albin Siwak, member of the Central Committee Politburo.

JERZY URBANSKI DISCUSSES PARTY CONTROL ACTIVITIES

LD042130 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 4 July -- Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission Jerzy Urbanski granted an interview to a PAP reporter devoted to various aspects of work of organs of party control and their current tasks.

"We have already examined all the cases of people who had to be brought to account for failing in their party responsibilities though, of course, individual cases may still reappear for further examination from some different angle," Urbanski said.

"In result of the proceedings launched by the Central Party Control Commission (CPCC), both before and after the 9th congress, and actions undertaken in collaboration with the state control organs severe party sanctions have been applied to all those, regardless of the post held, who proved guilty of the charges made against them. The process of cleansing the party has been consistently continued.

"Being aware of the errors committed in economy and management of the country, as well as of the depth of the present crisis we must be particularly cautious not to allow the ethical and moral norms ever become loose again among our ranks. The Party Control Commission's attention is now and will be always focused on elimination of dishonest people who abuse their posts or functions for personal profit. In this sense, the process of ridding the party of such people is a continuous one," he stressed.

"A nearly year-long activity in the CPCC allows [words indistinct] better and more fully appraise the scale of damage and misgivings caused in the human psyche by demagogical and adventurist slogans propagated for several months," Urbanski continued.

"I am convinced that one of the aims of our political opponents was to set the society at variance, to set the worker against the worker, the intellectual against the intellectual, and particular to set the young against the older generation in order to discredit in their eyes all the positive attainments of the period of building socialism in Poland.

"It was precisely the neglect for ideological education of party members which, regardless of the errors committed in the country, made some of them so easily succumb to political and social demagogy of the extreme activists of 'Solidarnosc' and its advisers as well as to the Western propaganda subversion.

"Nobody is negating the errors committed in the economy and the management of the country in the 1970's but it is impossible to overlook the fact of [words indistinct] deepening of difficulties after August 1980 through strikes undermining the economy through unrealistic social demands not justified by either the growth of production or increased labour productivity. In fact, in December 1981 we stood on the verge of a national catastrophe.

"No doubt one has to understand the disillusionment of the society on the members of the party after what had happened in our country, and, consequently, the demands to bring to accountability those responsible for the crisis which hit us in August 1980," Jerzy Urbanski said further.

"At the same time, however, [words indistinct] must make one wonder and even arouse concern that some milieus have forgotten about the responsibility of those who had been deepening the existing problems with [word indistinct] who had been developing counter-revolution and threatening with a bloody war on supporters of socialism, and who nearly brought the economy to ruin.

"Those from before August 1980 had committed errors, uncritically following the proposals of their advisers, [word indistinct] and managers, but those extreme anti-socialist [words indistinct] after August acted consciously to the detriment of working people, of the country, and their aim was to overthrow the socialist system. It's a pity that this is being little talked about in some milieus and that the responsibility of the people is being minimized or totally overlooked" he stressed.

"National accord, for which our party is striving so strenously and consistently, can in no way mean a return to the politically false slogan about the 'moral and political unity of the nation'. National accord is being patiently constructed, but not on the basis of no-class, [words indistinct] slogans. It means an alliance of all Poles, patriots, accepting, on the basis of [words indistinct] of Poland's Constitution, the socialist character of the Polish state.

"I believe that only such national [word indistinct] may prove a durable and reliable and effective factor allowing to extricate our country from the present economic and political crisis and, in a sense, from the ideological mess," Urbanski stressed.

JARUZELSKI, MALINOWSKI VIEW INTERPARTY COOPERATION

LD021836 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul -- PUWP CC First Secretary Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski today met with United Peasants Party leader Roman Malinowski to discuss the development and consolidation of their allied party cooperation and in the functioning of the state. The two discussed activity in favour of national agreement and rebirth, implementation of the socio-economic reforms, strengthening of socialist state as well as preparations for a joint PUWP-UPP meeting on the development of agriculture and food economy till the year 1990.

Roman Malinowski informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about his talks with the Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

JELENIA GORA PZPR, ZSL VIEW AGRICULTURE PROBLEMS

LD032140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The joint plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and the ZSL Voivodship Committee held in Jelenia Gora today was devoted to the chief problems of agriculture and food economy in Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

It is worrying that during the land survey in May it was ascertained that over 3,500 hectares are managed either badly or not at all. It was stated that people responsible for this state of affairs ought to be brought to account.

The phenomenon of the depopulation of villages situated in the difficult submontane region has been observed for years. A repopulation of those villages and thus an activation of agricultural production constitute a pressing task for the administration in cooperation with the PZPR, the ZSL and youth organizations.

The need to survey lands handed over for nonagricultural purposes was pointed out. Many of the lands ought to be restored to agriculture again or handed over for garden allotments. A great deal of time during the discussion was devoted to issues of land reclamation. The principles of land sales to private farmers were critically assessed.

ARMY BEGINS GORZOW VOIVODSHIP INSPECTION

LD071542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] In accordance with the decision of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a thorough inspection carried out by a team of the Armed Forces Inspectorate has begun in Gorzow Voivodship. Gorzow Voivodship is the sixth region in the country which has been subjected to such an inspection. Apart from the full-time employees of the Armed Forces Inspectorate, representatives of some departments of the national economy, administration, agriculture, food economy, health and social welfare and, for the first time, of the PZPR Central Audit Commission have been assigned to take part in the inspection.

Today the activity of some municipal services and the municipal offices in Gorzow was inspected. Next the inspection teams will go to the towns and parishes of the voivodship. The checks by the Armed Forces Inspectorate in Gorzow Voivodship will last until 20 July. Their outcome will be submitted to Army General Jaruzelski.

DAILY ON NEW CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE SYSTEM

AU071626 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Jun 82 p 4

[Henryk Borucinski (PAP) report: "The New System of Currency Exchange Rates"]

[Text] As far as foreign currency exchange rates are concerned, the economic reform has fulfilled one of the basic demands that has been put forward by academics for years. Let us remind our readers of the abolition of the so-called foreign currency zloty and the introduction of a new rate of exchange between the zloty and the dollar and between the zloty and the ruble, in other words 80 zlotys to the dollar and 68 zlotys to the ruble. How do the new exchange rates work? Dr Ludwik Palys, deputy director of the Planning and Efficiency Department of the Ministry for Foreign Trade speaks about this.

[Palys] The abolition of the foreign currency zloty and the establishment of foreign currency exchange rates against the zloty in circulation is a notable achievement. Although this does not bring any important changes to the system of running foreign trade, it does however eliminate the complications in doing foreign trade accounts.

A basic feature of the new exchange rate system is the uniformity of the exchange rates. The reform has almost guaranteed it. Nevertheless, life has altered the early decisions that were made. For example, when new wholesale prices for raw and other materials covered by the so-called official prices were being introduced, world prices were adopted based on a rate of 50 zlotys to the dollar. But decisions on this subject were made at a time when a rate of exchange of 45 zlotys to the dollar was still in force for trade payments to capitalist countries.

In the meantime, a considerable rise in production costs mainly as a result of a drastic drop in work efficiency which could be observed especially during the second half of last year, coupled with a rise in people's incomes, resulted in the zloty's drastic fall against foreign currencies.

Before the rate of 80 zlotys to the dollar was accepted for calculating the prices of raw and other materials, there was a justifiable fear that industry (and consequently the community) would not be able to "digest" such a large rise in prices. Of course, the solution which was accepted should be regarded as temporary. A proper cost-effectiveness analysis demands that a uniform rate of exchange for all economic operations be applied. The conclusion from this is straightforward: A further increase in the prices of some raw and other materials awaits us as well as the acceptance of an identical rate of exchange -- for calculating exports and wholesale prices.

The new rates of exchange have already been in effect for several months, so the question is whether they are at the correct level. Let us remind our readers: The economic reform establishes rates of exchange at a level that is about 12 percent lower than the limit which guarantees the profitability of all our exports, so that the rate of exchange may be a stimulus for exporters-producers to take up more efficient production.

One hears more and more often the opinion that the level of the new rates of exchange was "guessed" quite well. Definitely the majority of Polish exports has turned out to be profitable, so that any upward adjustment of the rates of exchange to a level guaranteeing profits to a greater number of exporters would have been small. The new rates and the simplified ways of calculation have almost immediately enabled those plants and even entire industrial branches which work efficiently, cheaply and competitively in relation to those abroad, to stand out. At the same time, an "explosion" being confronted by many of them in their production costs to meet the requirements presented by foreign markets is having an unfavorable effect on them.

Nevertheless, it ought to be stressed that one should be very careful when deciding whether the level of the rates of exchange which we have reformed is correct. For instance, the conclusions on this subject put forward on the basis of analyses of export figures achieved during the first few months of this year are fairly optimistic. One ought to remember that the exports achieved during this period may not be fully representative of our economy on a national scale.

For example, the process of halting the drop in output in the processing industry is rather longer than it is in the extracting industry; in the first few months of this year, regulations on how suppliers and receivers should make their calculations concerning foreign trade were introduced, so this was a period when the system underwent an upheaval, as it were. Not all producers were "sure" about their production costs, for introducing price reform is a difficult and long process. That is why it will be possible to make a more credible investigation as to whether the level of exchange rates is correct after June of this year.

PZPR OFFICIALS DISCUSS PLAN FOR WAGE REFORM

LD072052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting has taken place at the PZPR Central Committee between officials of the Central Committee and of voivodship committees and Deputy Minister for Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Krzysztof Gorski. The deputy minister presented a report on the assumptions and direction of preparations for reform of the compensation system for employees of state enterprises. The reform envisages far-reaching changes in the internal structure of pay compensation and increased rights for enterprises to conduct their own pay policy, adapted to their own realistic economic possibilities. It is planned to include the basic compensation received by employees within this framework. Compensation for children and dependents will be included in family allowances.

It is envisaged that the plan for comprehensive wage reform, which is now being prepared by the Ministry for Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, will be published at the end of July. After social consultation and acceptance of its principles, the reform will be implemented from 1 January next year.

MEETING HELD TO RESCHEDULE WESTERN DEBTS

LD072334 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, 7 July -- Poland talks with Western banks in Vienna -- by PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski -- Representatives of Polish financial circles met with a working group representing Western commercial banks here today. On the Polish side Vice-President of the Bank Handlowy Jan Woloszyn, director of foreign department at the Finance Ministry Zbigniew Karcz and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade took part in the talks on rescheduling Polish debts on interest falling due in '82.

Despite the fact that no binding decisions were made, it should be stressed that constructive talks were held which, as is expected, will lead to a possible agreement between Western banks and Poland on the way in which her 1982 obligations will be met. One can expect it to be discussed during the next meeting.

DEPUTY MINISTER PREVIEWS HARVEST PROSPECTS

LD080012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] A careful harvest and good management of grain and fodder will determine the further development of agricultural production and market supplies of food, said Deputy Agriculture and Food Economy Minister Andrzej Kacala in an interview with PAP journalists. The harvest will be much later this year and will begin no earlier than the second half of July because, among other things, of the 2-week drought which occurred in the second half of June. There are about 8 million hectares of grain to be harvested; that is, somewhat more than last year. On the other hand, because of the winter freeze, some rape has been eliminated from the harvest; about 250,000 hectares will be harvested this year. So far, the harvest doesn't look too bad. Much depends, however, on the future weather and efficient work by the farmers and all agricultural services.

We all realize, Deputy Minister Kacala said, that in the present economic conditions, we must in practice count only on our own possibilities. We have no assets to pay for imports of any significant amount of grain and fodder. This means that grain procurement this year must reach more than 5 million tons, in order to ensure flour products to the population. The course of the harvest will also depend on the efficient use of equipment, (?mechanical) and horse-drawn. Deputy Minister Kacala said that this year agriculture has at its disposal almost 700,000 tractors, 35,000 combine harvesters, almost 50,000 [words indistinct] gathering straw and hay. There are also more horse- and tractor-drawn binders. Despite great difficulties stocks of spare parts essential to repair machinery breakdowns during fieldwork are being amassed (?for the harvest period) by the trade network and in repair workshops.

Concluding, Deputy Minister Kacala said that the Ministry of Agriculture realizes that, despite various measures and efforts, some tractors and agricultural machinery will not be able to be used in fieldwork. Help is expected from industry and craftsmen for agriculture, in supplying not only spare parts but also machinery that can be used in this year's harvest.

RZECZPOSPOLITA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

PM061525 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Jun 82 pp 3,5

[Jerzy Wierzcholski article: "For Today and the Future"]

[Text] "What is mainly needed to ensure the country's successful development? First, a strong, honest and farsighted government and an orderly, strong and just state. Second, development in depth of socialist democracy in all its aspects. And, third, rebuilding of the national economy to ensure that it is productive and thrifty and that it effectively serves the needs of the working people." This was the objective of the state authorities' activities which Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski announced in the Sejm on 25 January, 6 weeks after the introduction of martial law when social emotions and frustrations resulting from the complete change in the country's situation were still extremely strong.

It was a firm and clear announcement that, despite various "prognoses," sound conditions will be created for eliminating chaos and anarchy and developing all the positive post-August achievements which have found their expression in a desire for a profound reform of government methods as well as of economic mechanisms.

The past 6 months have provided many convincing proofs of all this.

On Saturday, the press published a list of the main acts of the reform plan which has brought into relief the extent of that period's achievements. Obviously, there has not been enough time to realistically assess them. After all, we have continued to live in a state of profound crisis, our living conditions are extremely difficult, we are still paying and will long continue to pay for the mistakes made and unconcern shown in the past years, and bad habits and customs which have long been part of people's outlook and behavior are still rampant. Reality is unwilling to yield to reform and change processes. There can be no doubt, however, that during that time we have embarked firmly on the path of fundamental changes in all the most important spheres of life and that the overwhelming majority which governs state and economic affairs is determined to consistently and firmly implement reforms until the desired objective is achieved.

The parallelism of the activities embarked on has been a characteristic feature of the past 6 months. The implementation of the principles of the economic reform has been accompanied by fundamental constitutional changes and, at the same time, extensive work has begun with a view to improving the living conditions of a number of social groups, since obviously there has been interaction between the various spheres of state, economic and social life. The reciprocal overlapping in the past of shortcomings, deficiencies and even distortions in all those spheres led to the creation of an "explosive mixture" which was detonated in August 1980. Therefore, in order to find a way out of the crisis it is necessary cautiously and effectively to eliminate any crisis-creating factors from all spheres of our life and, at the same time, to create actually functioning mechanisms which will prevent their reappearance in the future. The reformist work now carried out relates to both today and the future.

This course has clearly been noticeable in all the legislative activities of the Sejm as well as in the government's work during the past 6 months, especially with reference to the implementation of the economic reform principles. Obviously, we cannot extricate ourselves from the crisis unless we implement the reform but, on the other hand, the crisis poses a real threat to the reform. It has become clear in recent months, during which laws have been adopted which constitute a legal basis for the reform, price changes have been introduced, many legal acts of essential importance for economic stabilization in the agricultural sector have been adopted and more favorable conditions for the activities and development of small producers and private artisans and services have been created, how difficult it is to implement that new economic order. They have shown how much effort is needed at all economic levels -- from the government level down to the productive sectors of enterprises.

Under extremely complex conditions, we have undertaken an unprecedented task involving the implementation of profound structural reforms which will not only fundamentally change our economic mechanisms but are also bound to change people's way of thinking as far as the economy and the utilization of new economic mechanisms are concerned. In fact, during such a short period -- 6 months -- we have progressed from preparing a legal basis for the reform to the difficult task of implementing it. And that process of adapting the reform's principles to everyday economic realities continues.

Similar phenomena have been apparent in the functioning of the state organism. Activities of fundamental importance for determining new standards in the forms and methods of government and for reflecting in government activities the community's needs and desires have been undertaken in that sphere also. But above all -- and this is worth emphasizing -- important steps have been taken with a view to strengthening the principle of people's power and extending the community's participation in decisions made by the highest state authorities.

For this is how the creation of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council -- a consultative and advisory body -- and the government Consulative Economic Council should be understood. The latter body, which consists of outstanding specialists, is already operating. The Sejm council, whose nature is different because it consists of representatives of various professional and social circles, will begin its activities in the near future. It is worth mentioning that those bodies are chaired by people enjoying great authority among the community, known for their independent views and greatly committed during the past 12 months or so to the process of reform and renewal. They are professors C Bobrowski and J Szczepanski.

These bodies, which have been complemented at a lower level of authority with social councils attached to voivadas and mayors, constitute a framework for a cohesive, institutional social consultation system. It is not by chance that we are only now abandoning an exclusively verbal approach to the constitutional principle of such consultations and turning it into a lasting, systematic factor of political life.

In any case, this trend toward openness with respect to public opinion has becom. increasingly noticeable in recent months. Extensive communiques on ways in which the timetable for work to be done in the coming months, which was determined in February, is being implemented by the government have already been frequently published by the press. The easily available DIARIUSZ SEJMOWY, which publishes the full text of deputies' speeches a few days after the Sejm's plenary sessions, has been published since March. And, finally, here is an example relating to recent days of special and in principle unprecedented significance: the full text of the draft law on people's councils and regional self-management has been published in RZECZPOSPOLITA and submitted for general consultation.

It is a legal act of immense constitutional significance which considerably extends the range of the powers -- and increases the means needed to use them -- of regional authorities and self-managing bodies. This act expresses probably most explicitly the interdependence of the changes now taking place in the structural model and economic mechanisms, because the daily problems of our reality are reflected most strongly in the activities of councils and the regional administration. This is why the public discussion on this draft law is of great social and political importance for the entire reform process.

Legal and constitutional guarantees for that process should be seen in constitutional changes such as the setting up of the State Tribunal and the Constitutional Tribunal. The introduction of these institutions into our political system constitutes a really new departure and will make it possible to implement the principles of socialist law and order as well as of public control over the way power is wielded and law applied. It is also a clear indication of the desire to protect the state organism from distortions and license and to eliminate any phenomena likely to undermine the community's confidence in the authorities. This trend is also noticeable in the changes now taking place in the structures and methods of operation of the central and regional administration, whose cadres have been subjected to thorough assessment from the viewpoint of both professional ability and moral worth. Requirements with respect to that cadre have been denied in the draft law on so-called civil service regulations which is now being studied by Sejm commissions.

During the past 6 months, these fundamental economic and constitutional changes have been accompanied by crucial decisions concerning such important but frequently neglected spheres as culture, education, higher education and, especially, social problems. The report published on Saturday gives detailed information on the legislative work relating to those spheres which has been undertaken by the Sejm, as well as on the government's decisions. In particular, it is worth mentioning that despite the state's extremely difficult economic and financial situation, considerable efforts have been made to improve the standard of living and the material situation of older people, families with many children, young married couples and people who have served the country especially well, that is, veterans. Action against social ills has been intensified and the government has submitted relevant draft laws to the Sejm. In addition, such important projects as a comprehensive reform of the wage system and a plan for the development of home construction until 1990 are being prepared.

The reform process is continuing. It is an indispensable prerequisite for extricating ourselves from the crisis. Today, when after experiencing the 13 December shock, we can and should assess objectively and without any unnecessary emotions the changes achieved during the past 6 months, it is becoming increasingly clear that, in fact, the renewal and reform work can be continued only if peace, law and order prevail. This political course has been undermined by neither daily difficulties nor the street disturbances which took place at the beginning of May. Life has confirmed that throughout the recent period it has been followed consistently and firmly by both the Sejm and the government.

It is the only path toward the normalization of the country's political and social life, economic balance and improvement in living conditions. Obviously, martial law will not solve all our problems. This can be done only as a result of broad social cooperation and the people's activeness and initiative, which are indispensable prerequisites for the fulfillment of the most important task for today and tomorrow -- the national accord, without which it will be difficult to discuss the restoration of an "orderly, strong and just" state.

MORAWSKI, CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENTSIA VIEW ROLE

LD072144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting took place in the Sejm building today between Kazimierz Morawski, member of the Council of State and chairman of the Christian Social Association, and a group of several dozen representatives of nonparty and Christian academic and creative circles from all over the country. The meeting discussed problems connected with the participation and role of nonparty Christian intelligentsia in the process of national rebirth and cooperation, and their broader participation in various forms of public life. During the broad and many-sided discussion the need was expressed to overcome passiveness, to break the barriers of mistrust between the authorities and various social milieux, and to form active stances.

GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION DENIES DATE OF JULY MEETING

LD071658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] PAP's National Editorial Board has received a statement from the leadership of the Grunwald Patriotic Association which says:

The Presidium of the Supreme Council and National Board of the Grunwald Patriotic Association states that reports being spread about the country concerning a plenary session of the Grunwald Association's supreme authorities on 10-11 July are false.

The meeting of the Grunwald Association's supreme authorities will take place on 15 July, the 572d anniversary of the battle of Grunwald and the 39th anniversary of taking the military oath by soldiers of the 1st Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division at Sielce on the Oka.

SZSP CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES STUDENT MOVEMENT

LD071706 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 July -- Prior to the PUWP CC plenary meeting to be devoted to problems of young people in Poland, a PAP reporter asked Tadeusz Sawic, chairman of the Main Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP) to present his opinion on the situation now prevailing in the student movement.

Sawic stressed that the student milieu continued to be disintegrated, the views and stands of its members varying and their political awareness frequently based on stereotypes and romantic ideas instead of comprehensive historical knowledge.

"This is accompanied by a reluctance to engage in political and social activity, by lack of confidence in the organizational structures and a tendency to assume the wait-and-see postures. It would be a mistake, however, to underestimate the potential of intellect and energy of the student milieu. The chief problem, for the organization and the university, is how to release that potential for social action," the SZSP chairman said.

He stressed further that discussion on the future shape of the student movement was continuing, the main question being whether it is desirable to reform the SZSP or to seek solution in the forming of new organizations. The discussion will be summed up at the 4th congress of the SZSP planned to take place this November.

Tadeusz Sawic also said that one should not expect that the approaching PUWP CC plenum would magically solve all the problems of the young people.

"The discussion about the youth is a discussion about the entire society. Therefore, the plenum's significance should be viewed in two aspects: as an effort to outline a general, ideological vision of socialist Poland, the shape of the state and its institutions which should suit the aspirations of the society and stimulate common action, and as an effort to remove the barriers, bureaucratic regulations making everyday existence difficult and frustrating any sensible action," Sawic emphasized.

PAP REPORTS 8,000 OKON COMMITTEES NOW ACTIVE

LD022000 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 July -- Six months after the formation of the first Civic Committee for National Rebirth (OKON) more than 8,000 such committees are active throughout Poland.

They have been founded in factories and institutions, housing estates and villages. The grassroots movement of national rebirth promoting the building of foundations for a durable national accord affiliates at present more than 150,000 people.

More than half of OKON membership are PUWP members, and one third are non-party people. Members of ZSL (United Peasant Party) and SD (Democratic Party) are also among OKON activists.

There has been a trend to seek coordination of activities by individual committees operating in a given town, milieu or voivodship. Voivodship coordinating teams have been set up in a number of voivodships. In others, voivodship committees of national rebirth and accord were formed. OKON activists have often voiced the opinion that it is necessary to define general programmatic and organizational assumptions of their movement in the national scale.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH COOPERATIVE MEMBERS

AU07133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Role of Cooperatives in the Life of the Country"]

[Excerpts] To celebrate the 60th international cooperative day Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, held a reception on 2 July in the Belvedere Palace for a delegation of Polish cooperatives which included Jan Kaminski, president of the Executive Cooperative Council.

Representatives from all kinds of cooperatives presented their achievements and their current problems. Today, 12,000 cooperatives unite about 10 million citizens. As well as economic activity in trade, services, agriculture, housing construction, industry and small-scale production, cooperative members are carrying out large-scale educational, social and cultural activity. Their material base consists of almost 300 schools, over 100 cultural centers, 5,500 clubs, recreation rooms, libraries and so on. Their accomplishments in this respect are no less important than their production results.

Cooperatives have been acting under reformed principles for over a year now. These principles are restoring self-management and self-financing, which are fundamental values. An expression of this, among other things, is the greater role played by cooperative self-management bodies, the fewer restrictions concerning investments and employment, and the possibility of deciding how to distribute the profit margin.

A large part of the talks was devoted to the work going on in the Sejm on a bill on cooperatives and their unions. Cooperative members reckon that the new law will ensure the right conditions for further developing this form of business after their comments have been taken into consideration. Even the best laws, however, do not work in a vacuum, and that is why -- it was said -- it is so important to have the right social climate around the cooperative movement, and to appreciate its role in the economy and in the system of widely-conceived social and educational activity. The participants in the meeting therefore stressed the need to stabilize state policy toward cooperatives. This is an essential condition for its further development, for encouraging initiative, for seeking new forms of work, and for improving economic conditions and increasing efficient management. A stable tax system should be an important feature of state policy, it was said.

A lot of time was devoted to rural and agricultural cooperatives. Attention was drawn to the achievements of these types of cooperatives and also to the problems with which they have to struggle. They lack many basic raw and other materials, tools, machines and chemicals.

It was said that cooperatives may help to bring the country out of the crisis as far as they are able -- all the more because, for instance, last year's results by those cooperatives belonging to the central union of work cooperatives were much better than in the entire economy. But cooperatives are also counting on receiving help.

In his speech H. Jablonski referred to the values of the cooperative movement, especially the workers' cooperatives. The ideology and involvement of activists is very important today, as they were in the beginnings of this movement. Social and educational work carried out side by side with production is also important. In fulfilling their economic tasks, cooperatives participate in the process of making social life more democratic by means of the participation of their federation of members in solving social problems. The cooperatives should increase their participation in this process. The implementation of economic reform should be the current forum of members' activity.

Reestablishing and increasing the number of cooperative aktivs, and their participation in cooperative self-management bodies and other forms of self-management, not only makes it possible to satisfy people's needs, but at the same time it enables the development of political and economic culture and makes it possible for people in social circles around the regions and throughout the country to be jointly responsible for the economy which is so important today.

H. Jablonski stressed the necessity of devoting more attention to students' cooperatives. They have a huge role in educating children and young people, and in teaching them to value economic management and good work, as well as its effects. So it is a good thing that many "adult" cooperatives are taking care of students' cooperatives.

In addition H. Jablonski drew attention to the youth cooperatives which have been appearing lately. These should play an important role both in the economic and social spheres.

The entire community expects the cooperatives to play an increasingly greater role in the economic life of the country. H. Jablonski wished that all Polish cooperative members may fulfill these expectations.

The following took part in the meeting: Marian Wozniak, Politburo member, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PZPR Warsaw Committee first secretary; Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Jozef Kijowski, ZSL national committee secretary; and Marek Wieczorek, SD Central Committee first secretary.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS ON JUL-SEP 82 MARKET

AU071643 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Jun 82 p 4

[PAP report: "The Stocks on the Market in the Third Quarter"]

[Text] Reserves of domestic and imported raw materials and the procurement of Polish agricultural crops from the latest harvest, among other things, will determine the size of production and supply to the market of basic food articles as well as their range.

As far as supply is concerned, the situation will be at its worst at the beginning of July. Processing plants in some branches of the food industry such as oil and margarine manufacturers will face a shortage of raw oil in that month as well as of seeds from oily plants which are usually bought from abroad. This will cause a temporary drop in the production and supply of vegetable fats to the market. The confectionery industry is still being forced to cut down on the production of chocolate and chocolate products because of the shortage of cocoa beans. Because the reserves of barley and oats have been exhausted, there will also be fewer products made from these cereals.

Generally, however, the consumer will not experience these shortages in July because the deficiencies will be made up for by greater supplies of other food articles of a similar kind. The supply of these articles, which are more difficult to obtain in July, will be increased in August and September, when the food industry starts processing domestic raw materials from this year's harvests. Despite these difficulties, there will be problems with redeeming ration cards.

In July of this year, according to the ration norms for meat products in force up to now, industry will supply 126,000 tons of meat and meat products to the market, of which 5,000 tons of meat products have been allocated to farmers not having the right to procure them. During the harvests, every farmer and member of his family will be entitled to receive 2 kg of meat products once. In addition, 1,000 tons of meat and meat products have been allocated in July to children and young people on vacation in camps.

Nevertheless, the meat industry headquarters forecasts that the demand by consumers for pork products may not be met because of the situation in the procurement of livestock and the shortage of casings. Reduced supplies of pork will be made up for by increased supplies of beef. The market will be additionally supplied with poultry, of which 8,000 tons will be delivered in July.

It has been established that the oil industry will supply trade outlets with around 6,500 tons of margarine in July. However, thanks to the processing of Polish sugar beets from this year's harvests, the production of this fat will rise to 15,000 tons. There should be 37,000 tons of margarine altogether on the market during the third quarter of this year. The edible oil industry has committed itself to supplying 13,000 tons of oil during this period.

The reduced supply of vegetable fats in July will be made up for by rather greater supplies of cooking fats. Whereas the meat industry supplied trade enterprises with around 10,000 tons of meat in the last months, the supply of these fats will amount to 17,000 tons in July.

During the third quarter of this year, supplies of flour to the market and to bakeries will amount to 860,000 tons, almost 40,000 tons less than during the same period last year. However, in July the grain and milling industry will supply its customers with 275,000 tons of all kinds of flour, in other words the same as in July last year. Thanks to the increased effort by work forces, it has been possible to build up flour reserves again, and there is enough right now to last 40 days. Gathering these reserves in bulk has enabled mills to be more rationally exploited, and the sale of flour under rationing has been assured. Recently, there have been certain changes in the supply of different kinds of flour because of the shortage of rye. For example, in July mills will supply around 35,000 tons of rye flour, in other words almost half as much as in July last year, but they will increase the supply of wheat flour by 31,000 tons to a level of 240,000 tons. Unfortunately, practically the entire production of flour is based on imported grain because its procurement has been halted. Nevertheless, rice supplies ensure that people can obtain their full ration quota of grain products, only in rice. The supply of cereals will be increased after the harvests. Right now, the grain and milling industry is making the most of this period of time to make repairs. During the entire third quarter of 1982, the supply of cereals will amount to 63,000 tons and that of grain flakes will amount to 9,000 tons.

The supply of sugar to the market will increase in the third quarter, which means that everybody will receive an extra 1 kg of sugar in July. During this period, the sugar industry will supply 227,000 tons of sugar, in other words 57,500 tons more than during the third quarter of last year.

The deficiencies in chocolate and chocolate products will be made up for by an increased production of sweets. During the third quarter, the supply of sweets will amount to around 15,000 tons, in other words almost 3,000 tons more than a year ago. In July, shops will receive 5,000 tons of sweets.

Although the liquor industry intends to supply 12 million liters of alcohol products in July, in other words 1 million liters less than last year, there will still be enough liquor to meet ration quotas.

The supply of cigarettes in July will amount to 7 billion cigarettes, of which 500 million will be imported cigarettes. This will fully satisfy the needs of the market. During the third quarter of this year, the tobacco industry will supply 21 billion cigarettes to the market.

MILITIA OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CRIME SITUATION

AU020829 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 82 p 5

[Report on conversation between TRYBUNA LUDU's J. Weber, exact title not given, and Col Dr Tadeusz Rydzki, director of the Criminal Bureau of the chief Citizens' Militia command: "Less Crime -- But Still Dangerous Crime"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] One of our readers turned to us with the question: What is the situation with investigating crimes these days? He refers to press and TV information on dangerous crimes whose perpetrators have not been caught. The reader asks whether, after a period of relative calm and increased security, we are once again faced with a decrease in the personal security of citizens.

We spoke about this subject with Col Dr Tadeusz Rydzki, director of the Criminal Bureau of the chief Citizens' Militia command.

[Tydzki] The TRYBUNA LUDU reader's fears concern the most dangerous offences -- homicide and armed robbery. Supported by clear statistical data and the results of the daily analyses which we make in our bureau, I can honestly say that a clear drop in the worst crimes has occurred during the first 5 months of this year. Compared with the same time last year, the number of homicide investigations that have begun has decreased from 224 to 179, in other words by over 20 percent. This is an exceptionally big drop.

Nevertheless, we still record many crimes in this category which have been committed with exceptional cruelty and indifference. The vast majority of persons who have committed homicide this year have been caught. Besides this we have discovered and apprehended many persons who committed homicide in past years.

Nevertheless, one ought to know that the majority of homicides -- 70 percent -- are clearly committed in a setting of emotions and conflict, in other words family clashes and clashes concerning family estates, jealousy and revenge. The remainder are crimes involving robbery or sexual perversion.

During the first 5 months of this year, we recorded a considerable drop in the number of proceedings involving robbery. From 2,009 cases during the same time last year, the number of cases this year fell to 1,516, in other words by almost a quarter. The number of armed robberies, crimes committed in public places, and crimes against minors fell the most.

The most dangerous form of armed robbery involves breaking into apartments. Some 117 crimes of this kind have been recorded this year throughout Poland. These crimes are usually planned. Recently they have been committed most often in daylight hours, and they depend on the offender first gaining admission to an apartment under a pretext.

There is no doubt that some of the rigors and institutions of martial law have exerted a favorable influence on diminishing the danger of the most serious criminal offences. This applies in particular to the night curfew, the restrictions on movement and the policy of summary jurisdiction. Besides this the Citizens' Militia has stepped up and widened reconnaissance and preventive activity. Among other things we have guaranteed protection for 6,426 persons particularly likely to be the targets of robbery and homicide because of their advanced age or reputation for being well-off. The militia made the choice. We have been keeping a closer watch on almost 4,000 places where criminal elements gather the most often -- some bars, stations and thoroughfares. We have carried out 51 special operations and actions on a nationwide and voivodship scale against the criminal fringe. We have discovered and confiscated 945 weapons, 40,000 pieces of ammunition and over 600,000 bayonets, daggers and other sharp weapons.

Thanks to information we received warning us about the plans and intentions of criminal circles and groups, we prevented a lot of dangerous and already planned robberies from occurring. Among other things, we prevented 36 break-ins in apartments where lonely and elderly people live; we prevented the burglary of an art collector's apartment and the robbery of a train laden with money. We have recovered Z17 million worth of stolen goods from criminals this year.

The range of crimes has also diminished this year. Those crimes which used to cause panic among the population in the recent past have disappeared. I mean the attacking of women in broad daylight and the kidnapping of young women and children at public transport stops.

Finally, I would like to stress with satisfaction that greater understanding between the militia and the public and greater concern by citizens for law, order and security exist today in the fight against crime.

MILITARY PROSECUTOR OFFICE'S INQUIRIES REPORTED

LD072214 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Jul -- In June military prosecutors instituted summary inquiries against 16 civilians, the press spokesman for the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office told a PAP reporter. In comparison with May when 360 such enquiries were instituted the number of criminal breaches of legal order under martial law which are subject to military jurisdiction has considerably decreased.

The inquiries instituted in June 1982 include e.g., the cases of:

-- Ireneusz K., an employee of the Kazimierz-Julian Colliery in Sosnowiec, southern Poland, and Jaroslaw N., a miner in the Niwka-Modrzejow Colliery in Sosnowiec suspected of having attempted -- under the threat of using explosives — to force the crew of a Polish plane to reroute the machine and land in West Berlin on June 8, the attempt being unsuccessful as the two were detained by militia.

-- Marek Ryszard R., an employee of the Unitra-Polkowor TV factory in Piaseczno near Warsaw suspected of illegal possession of a radio transmitter and broadcasting of radio programmes spreading false information on the social and political situation in Poland which could incite public unrest or rioting.

-- Waldemar C., employee of a cotton industry plant in Pialystok, north east Poland, suspected of having participated in February 1982 in setting fire to a militia station and a shop for servicemen in Bialystok, of having attempted to set fire to several other public buildings in the city as well as preparing and collecting, together with others, explosives and incendiary materials and making a time bomb together with another person.

CITIZENS' MILITIA INVESTIGATES POPE'S ASSAILANT

AU061022 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3-4 Jul 82 p 2

[PAP report: "A Communique by the Citizen's Militia"]

[Text] According to the Criminal Bureau of the Citizens Militia Chief Command, as a result of further inquiries into the visit paid to Poland by Priest Juan Maria Fernandez, who made an attempt on Pope John Paul II's life, it has been found that late in July and early August 1981 he spent several days in Krakow and lived in rooms privately hired by students of the Jagiellonian University.

While in Krakow, Juan Fernandez met many people from student circles, particularly from among the aktivs of the former Independent Students Association. He sought to meet representatives of the Catholic hierarchy in Krakow to discuss, as he said, the contradictory views which arose in the Catholic Church following the Vatican II council, and the so-called integrationist movement under Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre.

It has been found that, in his conversations, Juan Fernandez did not conceal his extreme orthodox, rightist views on internal church affairs. He also made hints that he was brought up in the spirit of anticommunism and that his father was a Spanish fascist.

According to evidence from witnesses, after his departure from Poland Juan Fernandez had close contacts in Paris with Krystyna C., former aktivist of the so-called students solidarity committee which was founded under the inspiration of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers [KOR] and joint founder of the former Independent Students Association at the Jagiellonian University, who has been there since June 1981. Juan Fernandez met Krystyna C. and other persons participating in the anti-Polish activities in France, until the time immediately before his departure for Fatima in Portugal where he made an attempt on the pope's life. The investigation is in progress.

DAILY DISPUTES AMERICAN RIGHT TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS

AU071437 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 82 p 7

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "The Gas Pipeline and the Polish Issue" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ACTIONS BY THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION TO UNDERMINE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE ARE GIVING RISE TO JUSTIFIED OPPOSITION IN EVER LARGER INTERNATIONAL CIRCLES. RECENTLY, THIS OPPOSITION WAS EVIDENT WITH PARTICULAR CLARITY IN CONNECTION WITH WASHINGTON'S DISPOSITIONS AGAINST THE "DEAL OF THE CENTURY" -- AGAINST THE AGREEMENT REACHED BY WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ON NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES TO MANY EEC STATES.

Obviously, the U.S. administration is trying to oppose such moods. The conference organized recently in the Foreign Press Center in Washington was one of the moves in this sphere. Representatives of the administration were supposed to explain to the journalists at the conference the whole situation which induced Washington to take another destructive step. The conference was chaired by Lawrence Brady, under secretary of state in the Department of Commerce, and two experts from the National Security Council. Thus they were official representatives, although not the top ones, of the administration. And this was probably the reason they proved to be relatively frank.

Mr Brady opened the conference in a tone so well known that it was boring. He said that since last December nothing had changed in Poland. Why, the situation has even clearly deteriorated. Thus, the administration resolved to "expand the sanctions," this time on the gas pipeline issue. Of course, Mr Brady was not interested in the fact that subsequent restrictions of martial law were being lifted in Poland, that the internees were being released, and that ever new creative unions were resuming their activity. Neither was he interested in the fact that the gas pipeline does not cross Poland, and that our country is not going to use it. Using as a pretext the interest in Polish affairs, the American administration has, since last December, taken many steps to destroy the state of detente in the world, and such trifles as the physical evidence or simple logic have nothing to do with the case. We are used to that.

However, the conference was more interesting in its second part, when the gentlemen answered the journalists' questions. It was stated that the American policy of sanctions was based on four fundamental elements: strategic, foreign political and economic elements, and that of consolidating western influence in the east.

THE OBJECTIVE OF ALL DECISIONS CONCERNING SANCTIONS IS TO CHANGE THE SITUATION IN POLAND. The representatives of the administration said. THE CHANGES IN POLAND, they continued, WILL ALSO SIGNIFY CHANGES IN THE STRATEGIC SITUATION.

WELL, WE HAVE BEEN SAYING FOR A LONG TIME THAT WASHINGTON HANDLED THE SO-CALLED POLISH ISSUE AS AN INSTRUMENT, AS AN ELEMENT IN THE SHOWDOWN, AND THAT THIS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH ANY INTEREST IN THE DESTINIES OF THE POLES. THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTRATION CONFIRMED THAT, AND THIS WAS GOOD. THAT WAS THE FIRST FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT, THE STRATEGIC ONE.

The second, foreign political element is coupled with the first one, because foreign policy helps pursue strategic objectives.

The question commonly raised in Western Europe, why is the United States trying to undermine West European trade deals with the USSR, while it is trading itself in grain, was parried with the argument that "sanctions differ among themselves" and that grain was one thing, and gas was something completely different.

From the American point of view, this is even right. Gas will flow to European enterprises and will, in particular, foster their ability to compete with American industries. But the dollars earned for grain in cash go to the American pocket. The allied niceties end exactly where competition begins. This is perhaps the best illustration of the "economic element."

Finally, consolidating Western influence in the East. After all, this is the open admission that the United States aspires to total hegemony in the world. Its "leadership" in the Western world (the "gas deal" issue shows in particular, how it is interpreted) is to be supplemented with that Western influence in the East. We have repeatedly written about that aspect of American hegemonism, not to say unrealistic megalomania. But this point has never been confirmed on the other side of the ocean as clearly as at the conference.

And here is the last point. The journalists were told that the "DECISIONS CONCERNING RESTRICTIONS ARE IN FULL CONFORMITY WITH THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES." IT SHOULD BE SAID THAT THIS STATEMENT WAS A REAL CURIOSITY. AS FAR AS I KNOW, NO ONE BEYOND THE UNITED STATES HAS EVER TACKLED THE QUESTION OF SUCH CONFORMITY. AFTER ALL, THE CONFORMITY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTS WITH AMERICAN LAW IS A FULLY AMERICAN INTERNAL PROBLEM, ALTHOUGH HERE ONE COULD ADD THAT, AS SO HAPPENED, NO ONE FROM THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION SEEMED TO HAVE ACCEPTED THE ARGUMENT THAT THE STEPS TAKEN, FOR EXAMPLE, IN OUR COUNTRY TO CONTROL THE CRISIS WERE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE POLISH LAW....

However, in this case things look different. Sanctions are an international act. Thus they must be regarded in light not of the national but of international law. And the latter law -- in particular, the UN Charter -- defines quite distinctly who has the right to impose sanctions and under what circumstances. The law does not mention the U.S. Government. It was not for nothing that Otto Wolf von Amerangen, chairman of the FRG Chamber of Industry and Commerce, pointed out recently the need to see what legal grounds the United States had to interfere in the issue of agreements concluded by its allies.

DURING THE AFORESAID BRIEFING, THE ADMINISTRATION'S REPRESENTATIVES REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THAT WASHINGTON WANTED THE SANCTIONS TO BE "PURPOSEFUL," PAINFUL, AND SO FORTH. IN OTHER WORDS, LIKE OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. AUTHORITIES BEFORE, THEY ADMITTED, AND EVEN BOASTED, THAT THE POINT WAS TO CAUSE INTENTIONAL DAMAGE, THAT THE ADMINISTRATION INTENDED TO HURT POLAND, THE USSR AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THUS THEY OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED THE EXISTENCE OF A SITUATION WHICH PERHAPS CONFORMED TO AMERICAN LAW, BUT CERTAINLY NOT TO INTERNATIONAL LAW, a situation which was portrayed by Minister Stanislaw Dlugosz, in an interview with a PAP correspondent, in the following way: "DAMAGE CAUSED INTENTIONALLY PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY AND LEGAL OBLIGATION TO DEFEND ECONOMIC INTERESTS. THE LAWYERS WOULD BE WELL ADVISED TO CONSIDER THIS ASPECT OF OUR DEBTS."

Of course, the eagerness of the U.S. administration to cause intentional damage to Poland, dictated by extremely bad will, is not reduced to the economic sphere alone. Like never before, this has been confirmed by the official representatives of the U.S. authorities, and this is what made the conference referred to so interesting.

GLEMP ATTENDS PAPAL AUDIENCE; COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD081154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Wednesday's general audience by John Paul II in St Peter's Square in the Vatican was attended by Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland and archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno; Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, metropolitan of Krakow; Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz, metropolitan of Wroclaw; Jerzy Ablewicz, bishop of Tarnow; and priests from Poland who are in Rome, including a group of priests from Gniezno. A group of Poles from Poland and France was also present.

The pope's address to Poles concerned the problems of Polish farmers. The pope prayed to Our Lady of Jasna Gora for good crops and a successful harvest. He said: May those who provide food and protection be able to carry out their task this time, too.

Another meeting between Pope John Paul II and Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp has been announced for today. This will be the third meeting since Archbishop Glemp's arrival in Rome. The talks held so far dealt mainly with the conditions for the pope's visit to Poland. A communique has also been published. It states that the pope will visit Austria in September next year at the invitation of the Austrain Episcopate.

VISITING U.S. CLERGYMAN MEETS MORAWSKI, GLEMP

LD 031916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Archbishop Theodosius of Washington, head of the Independent Orthodox Church of All America and Canada, who is paying a visit to Poland, has met Kazimierz Morawski, member of the Council of State and chairman of the Christian Social Association. Archbishop Bazyli, orthodox metropolitan of Warsaw and all Poland, took part in the meeting.

Issues pertaining to contacts between Polish Christians and Christians in the United States and Canada and issues connected with Polish-American relations were discussed. The head of the Orthodox Church of North America and Canada met activists from the Polish Ecumenical Council.

The delegation, which was accompanied by the orthodox metropolitan of Poland, was received by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs. In a private audience Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp received Archbishop Theodosius together with the persons accompanying him.

SD-CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST PARTY TALKS REPORTED

LD072030 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw [No date as received] Delegations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Polish Democratic Party, led by their Chairmen Bohuslav Kucera and Edward Kowalczyk, had talks here yesterday on their share in the socialist development of their countries.

They agreed that cooperation is good and serves a better understanding of problems which the Czechoslovak and Polish societies solve. They informed each other about the political, social and economic situation in their countries. Edward Kowalczyk appreciated the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in overcoming the economic crisis in Poland. The three-day working visit of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party delegation, which arrived here earlier yesterday, takes place at the invitation of Edward Kowalczyk.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VISITING ANGOLAN DELEGATION

LD022326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Today Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received the delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-Labor Party], led by Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, which is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

During the meeting the Angolan delegation described the efforts of the people of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party to strengthen progressive reform in the face of imperialist threats, especially the aggressive endeavors of the South African regime. The delegation expressed support for the policy of the PZPR and the Polish Government. It also conveyed a message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the WPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski reaffirmed the PZPR's unswerving support for the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan authorities, which is being pursued under very difficult circumstances as the Angolan people struggle to strengthen the country's independence and to achieve social progress. In the course of their conversation the sides expressed concern over the worsening of the international situation caused by imperialism's aggressive actions in various parts of the world, including southern Africa. Support was expressed for the struggle of the Namibian people for the decolonization and full independence of their country.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. During its visit to Poland the Angolan delegation has also held talks and meetings with representatives of the party and ministries.

SCINTEIA DISCUSSES FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH USSR

AU071846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 7 Jul 82

["Productive, Multilateral Cooperation in Full Development" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/7/1982 -- Under this headline, "SCINTEIA" of July 7 prints an article marking 12 years since the signing of the new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR. Extending and improving the fundamental provisions of the first treaty signed in 1948, the new document opened ever broader prospects for the further development of the relations between our countries and peoples, consonant with the new stage, as well as the increased possibilities of collaboration provided by the remarkable achievements the two countries have scored in socialist and communist construction.

The 1970 treaty sanctioned and reasserted the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship with deep roots in history, the Bucharest newspaper shows. The advanced forces of the two peoples frequently fought together in the struggle for the ideals of freedom and progress. The Romanian communists' solidarity with the Great October Socialist Revolution, with the young Soviet state, the self-denial with which they spread the truth, in the dark years of the underground activity, about the successes the Soviet Union scored in socialist construction, will remain forever written in golden letters in the chronicle of the Romanian-Soviet relations. The Romanian-Soviet brotherhood in arms, the blood shed in common in the heavy battles for crushing fascism in the years of the Second World War are more unperishable pages of that chronicle.

In the new conditions created after the winning of power in Romania by the working people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, these friendly relations have continuously developed, get an ever richer content. "SCINTEIA" goes on highlighting that the links of friendship and comradely solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are the determining factor of the steady development of the Romanian-Soviet relations and in this framework, the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev, which opened each time ever more fruitful prospects to the friendly, mutually advantageous collaboration between our countries.

The economic collaboration is very productive, the Soviet Union constantly holding the first place among the foreign economic partners of Romania. The evolution of commercial exchanges is significant for the evolution of bilateral collaboration: their value grew over 10.5 times under the 1950-1980 period. Over that period too, deep-going qualitative transformations were registered in their structures, the mutual deliveries of highly complex products have raised more rapidly and the share of machinery and equipment has increased in the last two decades from 15 to 40 percent. The volume of commercial exchanges will mount to over three thousand million rubles and in the whole quinquennium, in keeping with the provisions of the agreement on exchanges of goods and payments for 1981-1985, they will exceed two times or so the achievements scored in the previous five-year period.

Concommitantly with the continuous growth of commercial exchanges the new, superior forms of collaboration hold an ever more important place, that is cooperation in and specialization of production in numerous domains of greatest importance for the economies of the two countries. A significant number of cooperation actions are being carried on in view of solving some major questions of iron-and-steel, energetics, chemistry, better use of raw materials and fuels, using new sources of energy, developing new materials and technologies in various domains, microelectronics, industrial robots, technological equipment for electrical engineering, computation technology and in other "top" fields of modern technique.

At the same time, Romania participates either within CEMA or within bilateral understandings in the building of some economic units on the territory of the USSR which enables it to obtain supplementary quantities of raw materials needed by our national economy. A convention was also signed on collaboration in building a nuclear power plant in Ukraine which would deliver electric power to our country too.

The Romanian-Soviet collaboration expands year by year in the fields of science, culture, the arts, education, exchanges of experience are systematically organized on the line of party, state and public organizations. All this contributes to a better mutual knowledge, to the deepening of friendship between our peoples. Likewise, Romania and the Soviet Union fruitfully collaborate on an international plane, making their contribution to the promotion of the cause of peace and understanding among peoples, declare for the strengthening of international security, for disarmament, for a broad interstate cooperation.

On the 12th anniversary of the new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, "SCINTEIA" shows in conclusion, working people in our country, the entire Romanian people express feelings of warm friendship to the Soviet peoples, the unflinching belief that the relations of brotherly cooperation, on multiple planes, between our countries will steadily develop in the future too, in keeping with the interests and aspirations of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

MILITARY ASPECTS OF SPACE SHUTTLE CRITICIZED

AU051632 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Jul 82 p 6

[U. Valureanu: "The Arms Race and Outer Space"]

[Excerpt] "Please check 'CP-3A Zero-6'." "Ok, but what does the other 'Papa-Tango' show?" This strange exchange took place on Monday between a flight controller at the Sunnyvale military center, California, and Thomas Mattingly, commander of the Columbia shuttle launched last Sunday. The exchange -- carried out in code through the Houston Space Center -- concerns certain ultrasecret military experiments that the shuttle team is carrying out for the U.S. Defense Department. These experiments -- which are officially known only by the name "1-82" -- are responsible for the "blackouts" in the public program of the team, or the periods of time during which nothing is said about the work of the two astronauts aboard the shuttle. The same experiments explain why, during live transmissions to Earth, Mattingly never points the camera to the shuttle cargo bay which carries the military scientific equipment.

Official sources maintain absolute silence on that equipment. Specialized journalists who are following the flight and who have consulted strictly specialized publications which in recent years have featured articles about the military utilization of outer space, claim that the Columbia cargo bay carries infrared detection equipment that will be installed on artificial satellites; the "eyes in the sky," as this kind of equipment is known, is said to be capable of detecting missile launches, other spacecraft, and even low-flying airplanes. A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent speculates that the shuttle is also carrying a space sextant that will permit future military satellites to navigate in space without further guidance from the ground.

The "1-82" experiments carried out by the Columbia shuttle, the first official military activities on board the space shuttle which is now on its fourth flight, coincide with the announcement released on Monday evening in Washington on the establishment of a high U.S. military command in charge of space affairs. General Lew Allen, air force chief of staff, who made the announcement to journalists, said that the U.S. Army will make greater use of outer space in the coming years to attain its objectives, particularly to -- protect its own espionage and communications satellites -- which it considers vulnerable and to defend against nuclear attack from space.

In a commentary on the shuttle's latest flight and on the fact that for the first time it is officially carrying out a mission for the Pentagon, Al Rossiter, Jr., UPI scientific editor, said that the first man-guided military operation in space follows lengthy efforts made by the air force to involve people in military operations in space. Rossiter stresses the fact that the militarization of outer space is presented and justified by Pentagon experts as a "supreme goal" of military strategy. Ronald H. Stivers, assistant under secretary of state for defense, is cited as justifying the increasing use of outer space in U.S. military doctrines by the fact that "whoever has the capability of controlling and dominating outer space will control the earth."

On the basis of that theory, the United States has allocated for the coming 5 years no less than $8.5 billion for further military operations aboard space shuttles. Needless to say, the "1-82" experiments, as well as other military activities in space, not only run counter to mankind's vital demands to halt the arms race, but give to the arms race a new and even more dangerous scope -- a universal scope.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PERUVIAN UNITED LEFT LEADER

AU301619 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received today at the Neptun resort Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, chairman of the United Left of Peru, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. The guest warmly thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the opportunity to visit Romania and become acquainted with certain outstanding achievements of the Romanian people and with their efforts to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. Alfonso Barrantes Lingan extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings on behalf of the United Left of Peru as well as best wishes for health and happiness and for the Romanian people's prosperity. The guest highly assessed the achievements attained by socialist Romania and the international activity of the Romanian head of state devoted to peace, independence, cooperation and collaboration between peoples.

During the meeting, the sides briefed each other on activities and concerns of the two parties and stressed the desire to strengthen and develop good relations between the RCP and the United Left of Peru, to the benefit of developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Peru. The sides expressed the determination of the two parties to continue to work to develop relations in the political field and to expand trade relations and economic cooperation, in accordance with the aspirations of the Romanian and Peruvian peoples and in the interest of peace, security, national independence and cooperation between nations.

The two sides also exchanged views on topical international issues. On this occasion they pointed out the profound revolutionary and social changes occurring in the world in favor of the forces of socialism, democracy, and peace. They also stressed the need to strengthen unity and solidarity between all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for freedom, independence, peace and social progress. They assessed that, in the very complex conditions of today's international life, it is necessary for all peoples to unite their forces and closely cooperate to halt international tension and to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence.

Referring to the serious consequences of the arms race, the sides pointed to the need to firmly work to ensure the adoption of concrete measures to halt the arms race, bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, and to peacefully resolve existing conflicts in various parts of the world through negotiations, without resorting to force or the threat of force. In this respect they emphasized the particular importance of the mass demonstrations and movements taking place in the world to safeguard peace, to remove the danger of new wars and to proceed to negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear weapons.

During the talks the sides stressed the need to strengthen the action unity and solidarity of developing and nonaligned countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in order to eliminate underdevelopment and gaps between rich and poor countries, and to establish a new international economic order. They assessed that, in the current circumstances, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity between communist, socialist and democratic parties, national liberation movements, and all progressive forces in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, security, national independence and cooperation throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Alfonso Barrantes Lingan expressed the determination of the RCP and the United Left of Peru to closely cooperate to contribute to the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to create a climate of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in Europe, Latin America and throughout the world and to attain the ideals of freedom, independence and progress for all peoples. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Barrantes Lingan Departs

AU302031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1982 -- Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, president of the United Left-Wing Front of Peru, concluded the visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of the CC (Central Committee) of the RCP, leaving Bucharest on June 30 in the afternoon. The Peruvian guest was seen off by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS VISIT TO CONSTANTA COMPLEXES

AU070954 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, and Comrade Emil Bobu are paying a working visit today to several agricultural units in Constanta County. The visit began at the agroindustrial complex "23 August." Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by thousands of working people of the 23 August commune and of neighboring localities, who gave him a very warm reception.

Visits Other Units

AU080850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/7/1982 -- On July 7 Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of Romania, met agricultural workers of Constanta County, continuing the dialogue he had a week ago with working people of industrial and agricultural units in northern Moldova. Also participating in the visit were Emil Bobu, Ion Stoian -- first secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee -- Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth].

The new working meeting of the RCP secretary general with cooperative farmers, workers of the state agricultural enterprises, experts, party and state activists takes place at the time when all over the country harvest is in full process. On the spot analysed was the way people observe the measures established for enhancing the per-hectare agricultural production, for improving efficiency with the entire agricultural activity. There were also examined aspects related to the development and modernization of zootechny, the most efficient use of the irrigation systems, and the measures taken for an intensive and complete use of the arable land. Such problems were analysed at the state and cooperative agricultural units in localities "23 August", Plopeni, Dorobantu, Cogealac and Cobadin.

NATION'S DEMOCRACY 'LINKED TO' CEAUSESCU'S NAME

AU071100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 Jul 82

["Socialism and Democracy in Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/7/1982 -- Socialism and democracy are inseparable. This is an idea that has been put to social practice in Romania. The forms this reality takes are most diverse, and their common denominator is the truth that the working people are called upon to take part in making decisions on all major questions concerning the country's destiny, their own destiny. It is no secret to anybody who knows Romania's social-political life that the whole institutional framework of democracy and its operation are indissolubly linked to the name of the man at the helm of the country for whom the multilaterally developed socialist society we are building is also characterized by deep democratism, it is a democracy superior to any other known so far. [sentence as received]

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION RALLY BACKS PALESTINIANS

AU071053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Pool item: "Meeting of Solidarity With Palestinians" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG) -- In protest against the obvious genocide over the Palestinian people and in solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle, the youth of Yugoslavia will hold a large rally at Belgrade's main square on July 9. Prominent Yugoslav revolutionaries and PLO representatives will speak at the rally, organised by the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia. At the rally, whose slogan will be "Death to Fascism - Freedom to the People," the Yugoslav youth will draw attention to the great suffering of the Palestinian people in the 26-day war in Lebanon, which has taken in toll nearly 35,000 casualties, 14 villages and 36 refugee camps.

The young people of Belgrade, will together with the Red Cross and other socio-political organisations in the city, launch a drive of collecting aid for the Palestinian people.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Greeted by Mojsov 5 July

LD051928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, Malaysian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in our country for an official visit today. Foreign Minister Shafie was met at Surcin Airport by his host, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with a group of high-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Ahmad Faiz Abdul Hamid, Malaysian ambassador to Yugoslavia was also present at the Malaysian minister's arrival.

Meets With Stajner 6 July

LD062142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member Dr Rikard Stajner had talks here Tuesday with Malaysian Minister of Home Affairs Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie. [title as received] They discussed bilateral relations, especially in the field of economy, and prospects for their further advancement.

Confers With Mojsov 6 July

LD062326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 6 (TANJUG) -- Foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Malaysia assessed today (Tuesday) that relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned friendly countries were developing very favourably and expressed the belief that they would continue so developing. During their exchange of views, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie considered the activity of the nonaligned countries in the current preparations for their seventh summit and aspects of Yugoslav-Malaysian cooperation.

It was mutually stressed that the worsened international situation makes it imperative to hold the summit of the nonaligned countries whose role on the world political scene is becoming increasingly significant. The summit of the nonaligned countries, it [?was mentioned) on this occasion, can help ease tension and open up the path of consultations in the international life.

The two ministers also stressed the necessity of overcoming the existing gap between the (?industrially) rich and the developing countries.

The Yugoslav-Malaysian talks also encompassed an exchange of views on the focuses of crisis in the world which are a great danger for peace, security and international relations. In this connection the ministers emphasized the importance of the holding of the seventh summit of nonaligned countries.

Speaking about the necessity of convening the seventh summit under the conditions of present international relations burdened by the arms race and big power confrontation, the two ministers emphasized that the non-aligned countries already have some experience in this respect. Namely, preparations for the Belgrade nonaligned summit conference were also carried out when cold war was at its peak. In this connection, they expressed the hope that the nonaligned could significantly help to calm down passions.

On the other hand, a new summit can contribute to intensifying the activity of the nonaligned and strengthening the movement along the lines laid down at their first summit. The Nonaligned Movement has already entered a phase of broad democratisation, it was stressed, which became especially evident at recent meetings of groups of non-aligned countries and the coordination (?bureau) in Havana. This, in the opinion of the two ministers, shows that the movement has reached its full maturity and is ready to cope with all the challenges on the world political scene.

It was also underlined during the talks that new efforts are necessary towards ending the Iraqi-Iranian war and creating favourable conditions for the holding of the seventh summit.

The Malaysian foreign minister acquainted his host with the development of the situation in Southeast Asia and expressed satisfaction at the forming of a coalition government of Kampuchea. He stressed that Malaysia aspires towards Southeast Asia being proclaimed a zone of peace and cooperation, outside any influence or foreign powers' interference. The Yugoslav side stressed that Yugoslavia supports the solving of problems by peaceful means and on the basis of U.N. documents.

Continues Conference 7 July

LD071436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and the Malaysian foreign affairs minister, Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, continued their talks today. They are understood to have been devoted mainly to examining international economic developments and the resulting position of the developing countries.

During their exchange of views which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, full of openness and mutual understanding, the two foreign ministers referred to the alarming development of events in the Middle East, in Lebanon. They also discussed the latest development of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. The two sides welcomed the first contacts in the diplomatic field and the efforts to devise a political solution, that is the beginning of the talks in Geneva, and the readiness of the interested parties in the continuation of these talks in New York, with a high level involvement on the part of the United Nations.

When discussing crises points both sides stressed that confrontation of blocs and great powers has a negative effect on all the efforts made in the quest for political solutions. This situation is compounded by the arms race and by East-West contradictions. In this connection [words indistinct] public opinion which calls for a halt to the arms race and an end to bloc confrontation. In this context the Yugoslav and Malaysian foreign ministers stressed the importance of the activity of nonaligned countries in the efforts to overcome the present tension and lack of trust in international relations and especially in relations between the great powers.

Special attention in the Yugoslav-Malaysian talks was devoted to economic developments in the world. Reference was made to the energy crisis, unemployment, inflation and all other negative consequences of the present recession in the world. All this has a fairly adverse effect on the development of international economic relations, on activity for the realization of the new international economic system and on action for the resumption of global negotiations.

During the exchange of views the role of Group-77 was pointed out as was that of the whole movement of nonaligned countries to attain the broadest possible cooperation between the developed and the developing countries.

At the end of the talks the importance of Yugoslav-Malaysian cooperation was stressed both within the ambit of the activity of th e Nonaligned Movement and in UN forums. In this connection the need was pointed out to promote cooperation between the developing countries which appears to be indispensable in the present political and economic situation in the world. This kind of cooperation between the developing and nonaligned countries will help remove all pressures to which they are exposed. The opportunities to promote cooperation through the development of bilateral and multilateral relations really do exist, it was said during the concluding part of the talks in Belgrade.

Dinner Addresses Reported

LD071108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0925 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Malaysia closely cooperate with other nonaligned and developing countries with the aim of strengthening mutual ties through self-reliance. This at the same time enables them to make an active contribution to the struggle for a more secure and juster world and the creation of a new international economic order.

This infers as a joint conclusion reached at a dinner here last night (Tuesday) given by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov in honour of Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie.

Unfortunately, said Mojsov, we live in a world in which the fundamental rights of peoples are being violated. The focuses of crisis in the Near and Middle East, Southwest and Southeast Asia, the south of Africa, Latin America, Europe and elsewhere are becoming increasingly acute.

We must seek political solutions to the existing crises on the basis of U.N. and Nonaligned Movement's resolutions and decisions, especially in solving the Kampuchean crisis and the Iranian-Iraqi war, said Mojsov.

If to this is added the unscrupulous arms race, constant bloc pressures of a global nature and the deepening of the gap between the rich and the poor, the role of the movement of nonalignment becomes still clearer, said Mojsov.

That is why a successful holding of the forthcoming seventh summit of the nonaligned in Baghdad has an exceptional importance and "all nonaligned countries are bound to work towards it", Mojsov considers. This also implies the ending of the Iraqi-Iranian war which does harm to both the movement of nonalignment and the peoples of the two countries.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Bin Shafie stressed that the (?proposals) and principles supported by the two countries are identical. Malaysia aspires towards the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in its region, he said. All our efforts in international cooperation proceed from the idea of Yugoslav President Tito, said Minister Ghazali bin Shafie. Today, we need nonalignment even more in order to become free from the sense of powerlessness in the present international situation, stressed the minister. For these reasons, he added, it is very important that the seventh summit of nonaligned countries be held.

SREBRIC MEETS WITH DUTCH PRIME MINISTER

LD072032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Vice President of the Yugoslav Government Borislav Srebric today, Wednesday, met with Dutch Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt at Belgrade's Surcin Airport. The Dutch delegation stopped over here on return from an official visit to Egypt.

In a one-hour talk, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Holland and on the possibilities of their further promotion.

Ample possibilities were noted to exist for a quicker development of economic relations which should be arranged on a long-term basis. Both sides expressed readiness for further improvements in the two countries' economic relations.

Views were exchanged also on the latest events in the Middle East.

FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIRED FOR FOREIGN RAIL FREIGHT

AU061946 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- The decree of the Federal Executive Council obligating all our economic and other organizations to pay the charges for freight transportation by foreign railroads through the Yugoslav railroad community in foreign exchange and not in dinars as they have until now, comes into effect the day after tomorrow, Danilo Fogel, member of the managing board of the Yugoslav railroad community, said at a press conference today. Citizens will continue to pay these charges in our currency.

The "transitional period" for accepting goods from abroad will run until 20 July, and for dispatch until 5 July, which means that after these deadlines, services will not be extended to those who fail to pay for them in foreign exchange. Fines from 10,000 to 50,000 dinars are envisaged for organizations, and from 2,000 to 10,000 dinars for responsible persons. The decree should make it possible for the railroads to pay quickly, with the help of other foreign exchange earnings of the railroads, the debts to foreign railroad administrations (about $55 million) and to meet the future commitments regularly, Fogel remarked.

The foreign exchange business of our railroads has been improving, so that the "positive balance" in May, for instance, was just under $4 million. The regulation on rapid loading and unloading of freight cars has considerably contributed to this. Thanks to its application, between 6,000 and 7,000 fewer foreign cars are used every day on our railroads, and thus $60,000 to $70,000 are saved every day.

SMOLE, EFTA OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE, COOPERATION

LD052100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- Per Kleppe, secretary general of EFTA, is on a short working visit to Yugoslavia. Immediately after Kleppe's arrival, and during talks with Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Coordination of Economic Cooperation Between the SFRY and the EEC, EFTA and OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development], a review was made of matters concerning the promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and EFTA. These issues will also be the subject of detailed debate at the forthcoming fifth session of the SFRY-EFTA mixed committee. In accordance with a concluded agreement, this session is to be held at the end of October in Yugoslavia.

Particular attention was devoted in the talks to an assessment of the results of Yugoslavia's trade with EFTA countries. Specific ways of achieving more balanced trade were discussed, as were higher forms of economic cooperation, especially joint investments, long-term production cooperation and technology transfer.

A review was also made of cooperation in the spheres of tourism and transport, as well as of other matters which may help promote mutual relations. These matters, it is believed, will also be the subject of debate in the SFRY-EFTA mixed committee.

FLORJANCIC MEETS IMF'S POLAK, DISCUSSES FINANCES

LD010922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance, has received J. Polak, executive director of the International Monetary Fund. On this occasion talks were held on Yugoslavia's relations with the IMF and on topical international financial issues.

LCY'S SARAC WARNS AGAINST UNDERESTIMATING THREAT

LD281644 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- The dangers threatening the peace and security of Yugoslavia are not to be underestimated, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member Dzemil Sarac stated today, Monday, in the 12th LCY Congress Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

He said that the trends on the international stage, particularly in the Middle East, but also the trends within Yugoslavia show that these dangers are growing.

Sarac cautioned that the certainty of aggression on Yugoslavia would become greater if efforts were to relax in the development of the Yugoslav community and if its defense power were to grow weaker.

"It primarily depends on us, ourselves, and on our behaviour whether anybody will dare to attack socialist Yugoslavia", Sarac said. It is the natural right of each nation to defend itself from aggression, Sarac said.

Proceeding always from this principle, Yugoslavia maintains that an aggression remains an aggression and an aggressor, an aggressor regardless of the attempts at justifying campaigns of conquest and intervention", Sarac said in the commission which closes work today. Yugoslavia's possibilities for averting aggression and successfully waging a war are very great, Sarac stressed. Yugoslavia has strong and reliable armed forces made up of millions of Yugoslavs ready to defend their country's independence from all aggressors". Therefore, each real assessment, Sarac said, must come to the conclusion that it would not pay for any aggressor to enter a war against Yugoslavia" since Yugoslavia is able, by implementing its strategy of an all-people's defense war, to achieve supremacy in the quantity and quality of fighters and in war skill.

"Yugoslavia can successfully, for many years even, wage a war with the largest forces an aggressor could concentrate, engage and supply on Yugoslav territory", LCY Central Committee member Dzemil Sarac set out. He strongly emphasized that in independent Yugoslavia "there are no and cannot be any foreign troops and military bases". This reflects Yugoslavia's strategic attitude toward the country's independence and its trust in its own possibilities.

"The presence of foreign allied troops is not envisaged even for the most difficult war conditions, nor would their presence be accepted", Sarac set out. Our allies and friends would be all those who condemn pressure on Yugoslavia and interference in its internal affairs and those who would condemn aggression on Yugoslavia if it were to take place, Sarac stressed.

Yugoslavia's international policy ensures the country's favourable military-political position and contributes to peace and progress in the world, Sarac said. He noted that "Yugoslavia's military political psoition is very favourable". Yugoslavia has gained and continues gaining such a position with the country's continual and stable development and its contribution to international relations.

Yugoslavia strives to develop equality-based cooperation with all countries, including members of the military-political blocs, all neighbouring countries and all big powers. This is not the case only so that Yugoslavia would be clean before history and would clearly show that it is doing everything for the preservation of peace and independence in the world but "primarily because this is the one and only policy Yugoslavia pursues," Sarac stated.

Sarac stated the conviction that in the event of aggression Yugoslavia would with its forceful and effective resistance and political struggle not only effect growing moral-political support in the world but also strongly inspire its own population and even affect the armed forces of the aggressor.

SUNDIC SEES NONALIGNED FACING SEVERE TEST

LD071830 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The greater the negative effect of the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict on the unity and especially the capacity for action of the Nonaligned Movement and this effect has indeed been very great and has come at a time when the world needs the movement's specific and well-planned actions more than ever -- the more necessary it has now become to make the greatest efforts to complete the preparations for the Baghdad summit as soon as possible without any wavering and behind-the-scenes calculations.

The Nonaligned Movement is facing its severest test since its foundation and it should under no circumstances be allowed to betray the hopes of mankind just now when the world most needs its action. In addition to all the troubles facing the world, we must also bear in mind that Israel's aggression against Lebanon is calculated to undermine the foundations of nonalignment. What we have here is the broadest alliance of the most reactionary forces whose aim is to prevent nonaligned countries, which constitute the majority of UN member countries, from playing that role on the world political scene which they have won for themselves in the last two decades to become an irreplaceable factor in the settling of major international problems and in preserving world peace.

The fact that the seventh summit conference will be held in Baghdad should not be associated with the conflict between Iraq and Iran, because the Nonaligned Movement has never expressed any views on which of the two belligerent sides is more to blame for the outbreak of war between the two nonaligned countries. All the movement's actions and all the other peace missions were aimed at ending as quickly as possible the conflict, and the purpose for this is not merely to enable the summit to be held in Baghdad in accordance with what was decided in Havana, but also to consolidate the movement's unity and to enhance its capacity for action.

Regardless of the degree of responsibility for the present state of their relations and the danger of the conflict moving on to Iraqi territory, Iraq and Iran are justifiably expected to make the utmost effort to enable the seventh summit to be held, and the other nonaligned countries are expected to assist the two sides in the conflict without any other motives in mind.

Tehran's efforts to achieve a change of regime in Iraq before the opening of the nonaligned conference are not realistic for the simple reasons that the Nonaligned Movement's destiny should not be associated with the existence of a country's regime. During the preparations for the sixth summit conference in Havana there were demands to change the venue of the sixth summit, but the movement succeeded in eliminating these differences. Yugoslavia and primarily President Tito played a significant role in this respect.

Now again Yugoslavia holds the view that the date and venue of the seventh summit conference should not be changed. All the nonaligned countries have been acquainted with Yugoslavia's attitude, and most of them deem it correct. After all, Yugoslavia has good relations both with Iraq and Iran. During all the contacts with the government in Tehran there have been no objections to date to Yugoslavia's attitude toward the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, though Iran continues to hold the view that the seventh summit conference should not be held in Baghdad.

Holding the seventh summit conference in Baghdad would probably mean no essential change in relations between Iraq and Iran, but it would give the movement fresh strength to increase efforts in the present difficult international situation toward the preservation of peace, which is dangerously threatened from various quarters. Everything should be subordinated to this end, because the destiny of the great majority of nonaligned countries, their independent internal development and the preservation of their national independence are linked with the existence of the movement and its further activity. The destiny of the movement has been and should remain in the hands of its members. If this does not continue to be so, the movement will experience the kind of consequences which its adversaries, the military blocs, have failed to achieve in the last two decades.

SLOVENE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

AU011851 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] Ljubljana, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia led by its vice president, Vladimir Klemencic, returned to Ljubljana today from a several day visit to the United States.

During their visit to the United States, members of the delegation met with representatives of the economic and political life of the host country. And they held talks on measures aimed at implementing economic stabilization in Yugoslavia and at ensuring liquidity in payments with foreign countries, and on further cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the United States within the framework of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States.

The delegation of the Slovene Executive Council also held talks with representatives of the U.S. Department of Energy on certain problems pertaining to work of the Krsko nuclear powerplant, in which equipment of the American Westinghouse firm is installed, and about opportunities for the Yugoslav producers of small hydro electric power plants on the American market.

Members of the delegation also met with representatives of Slovene emigrants in the United States.

COMMISSION FOR PETITIONS DISCUSSES 'RESPONSIBILITY'

LD061944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Economic crime, corruption, privatization and the appropriation of social property, together with the infrequent ad cion of rigorous measures to (?eliminate) them, not only delay the stabilization of the economy but make the economic situation worse. This and similar assessments are contained in petitions sent to the highest organs in the federation. Most frequently working people and citizens turn to the SFRY Presidency, the Yugoslav Assembly and the Federal Executive Council with demands urging that the question of responsibility be given greater priority, for without responsibility there cannot even be stabilization. As is said in one complaint, insistence on responsibility is also justified because every day despite constant appeals we witness wastefulness. At today's session of the SFRY Presidency Commission for Petitions and Complaints, at which those petitions from citizens in relation to economic stabilization were discussed, it was established that working people and citizens complain most frequently about high price hikes, the slow growth of personal incomes, poor supplies of goods on the market, and employment. An example was quoted in which workers from the Borovo combine raise the question -- in an unsigned petition -- of whether it is permissible for their personal incomes not to exceed 7,000-8,000 dinars whereas in another organization, the Stari Grad sign-writing work organization of Belgrade, the monthly personal income is as high as 97,840 dinars. [as received]

At the session, which was chaired by Cvijetin Mijatovic, information on the position of those who complain to organs and commissions in the federation, the republics and provinces, was also discussed. According to Jovan Pecovic, deputy federal public self-management defender, the head of an organization is never or only rarely made to account for harassment or ill-treatment of workers who make complaints. Therefore, as was agreed in the commission, in such instances both personal and collective responsibility should be increased.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR NOTES RISING CRIME

LD011242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- The public prosecutors' offices work to eradicate illegal operations last year was successful. However, even more vigorous efforts to eliminate offenses and crimes, particularly those which disrupt the realization of economic stabilization, are rightly expected. As was said at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for the Judiciary, punishments sometimes do not correspond to the gravity of the deed committed, so it is understandable that citizens often support harsher punishments.

Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic briefed the committee delegates about the public prosecutors' work in eliminating crime. According to him, economic and political crimes and economic offenses increased last year, to judge by the number of accused. A perceptible increase compared with preceding years was registered in crimes against self-management, social property and the economy, as well as in crimes against official duties, grand larceny and issuing uncovered checks. It is similar with economic offenses, which have been increasing every year since 1974.

Briefing the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for the Judiciary, Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic said the "statistics" would be even more unfavorable if all illegal actions had been discovered.

Political crimes also increased in 1981. The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo caused the increase. The majority of the accused were those engaged in hostile propaganda and those who committed the crime of causing national hatred.

In addition to the consistent implementation of legality, total independence in the work of the public prosecutors must be secured. According to Milos Bakic, this is sometimes not the case. Public prosecutors are frequently confronted by pressure from influential people, particularly when it is a matter of confiscating illegally acquired property, because allegedly the existence of a particular work organization may be at stake. In addition, Bakic underlined, public prosecutors are subjected to pressure from the media whenever anyone is accused of counter-revolutionary activity through literary works. It is stressed that art cannot be judged, which is in fact not the case, for indictments only come about when hostile activity [word indistinct].

TRADE UNION CONGRESS SET FOR 11-13 NOVEMBER

AU022059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 82 p 5

[S. Rajkovic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Jun -- The Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation will be held at the Trade Union Hall in Belgrade from 11 to 13 November. This was decided today by the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation (Bogoljub Nedeljkovic was in the chair) at the proposal of the Presidium. A report on work since the last congress was also adopted and new members of the delegation of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation to the SAWPY Federal Conference were appointed. They are: Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Dusan Bogdanov and Lazar Djodjic. Alija Avdic was appointed delegate of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation to the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy, while Dusan Bogdanov was appointed delegate to the Federal Social Council for Problems of the Social System.

NIN INTERVIEWS RADE KONCAR ON IDEOLOGY

AU071245 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1644 4 Jul 82 p 12

[V.Z. and S.S. report]

[Excerpts] Wednesday, 30 June: We are on the second floor of the building at 22 Knez Mihajlova St. in Belgrade in the office of the president of the managing board of the Jugobrod Composite Organization of Associated Labor. NIN is interviewing Rade Koncar, delegate of New Belgrade communists at the 12th LCY Congress. Not quite 24 hours earlier, Rade Koncar said at the rostrum of the greatest gathering of Yugoslav communists: "...The LCY Statute stresses the role of democratic centralism, but in principle only."

At the session Chairman Mitja Ribicic, and many others afterwards, assessed that Koncar's linking his proposal to amend the statute with his resignation from all the offices he holds was an "emotional statement" which is not in keeping with the principle of democratic centralism.

"I agree that what I said perhaps appeared emotional. I do not say that it was devoid of emotion. However, the reasons are not emotional but thought out and political, because of the situation we are in and because of my obligation toward those who elected me to represent them at the 12th congress," Koncar tells us.

Rade Koncar has been living in Belgrade since 1958. He was born in Zagreb in 1942, just 2 months after the heroic death of his father, people's hero Rade Koncar. His father was shot in Sibenik in May, and his mother Dragica, also proclaimed a people's hero, was killed by Ustashas in September 1942 in Zagreb. "I lived in Zagreb, then completed the maritime school in Bakari, and was sailing the seas for a few years, although my parents came from Lika," Rade Koncar said. "I received the name I have after my father's death."

[Question] What does Rade Koncar think about his addressing the delegates now, 24 hours later?

[Answer] "I am not a lone sniper, as we often say. At the congress, I did not present just my own opinion, but the positions of the New Belgrade Communal Committee, or rather of the party members of this Belgrade commune. Everything I said were their conclusions. For several months all the party organizations in New Belgrade discussed democratic centralism and its application in the League of Communists. Finally we sent these conclusions to the Statute Commission of the 12th congress."

[Question] "Do you know whether the commission discussed your conclusions and what positions were adopted?"

[Answer] "I do not know whether or how they were discussed in the commission, what position was adopted toward our proposals. I noticed only that the proposals to amend the statute submitted to the congress did not include ours. Therefore I considered it necessary to present these proposals orally to the 12th congress delegates at the closing plenary session, although I did bear in mind that the moment perhaps was not well chosen. The delegates had worked hard for 4 days and I believe that many simply lacked the strength to think and to discuss a very serious proposal suddenly submitted."

[Question] "Is the tying of a resignation to the adoption of the amendment nevertheless not an emotive act more than a necessity? And finally, do you now stand by your resignation?"

[Answer] "I said at the congress that somebody had to make a start, for in this country nobody is responsible for anything. I personally feel bound to the League of Communists members who sent me to the congress. And I shall certainly offer my resignation to the Belgrade City Committee, of which I am a member. Of course I will explain my offer, and it is up to the City Committee members to assess not only the political reasons which guided the New Belgrade communists to propose the statute changes, but also my personal motives in submitting them to the congress and in making their not being adopted cause for my resignation.

VJESNIK REPORTS ON KONCAR CONGRESS DISSENT

AU071355 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 3 July on page four of its regular Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA carries a 1,350-word unattributed article entitled "Heated Discussions" reviewing discussions on democratic centralism, dictatorship of the proletariat and amendments to the LCY Statute at the 12th LCY Congress. Reporting on the statement by Rade Koncar, delegate from New Belgrade, at the 29 June closing plenary session of the congress proposing amendments to articles No 47 and 48 of the LCY Statute, VJESNIK reports that, "during his statement, Koncar was often interrupted both by applause and by expressions of disapproval." Following the reply by Branko Mikulic, president of the Commission for Statutory Questions, "only a few of the delegates present at the session voted in favor of Rade Koncar's proposal," VJESNIK concludes.

HEADS OF STATUTORY, SUPERVISORY BODIES NAMED

AU022100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun -- Following the conclusion of work of the 12th LCY Congress, the first sessions of the Commission for Statutory Questions and the Supervisory Commission were held yesterday. Budimir Vukasinovic was elected president of the statutory commission, while Anica [illegible]har was elected president of the Supervisory Commission.

LCY BASIC ORGANIZATIONS BODY ELECTS OFFICERS

LD051806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Committee of Basic Organizations of the League of Communists in Organs and Organizations of the Federation held its first session of the new convocation today, at which the presidium of the Committee of Basic Organizations of the League of Communists was constituted and the committee chairman, committee presidium secretary and executive secretaries of the Committee of Basic Organizations of the League of Communists were elected.

Marjan Rozic was elected chairman of the Committee of Basic Organizations of the League of Communists and Rade Aleksic was elected secretary of the Committee Presidium. Mirko Cvorovic, Borislav Lalic and Mirku Buraze were elected executive secretaries.

Marjan Rozic spoke about the tasks facing the Basic Organizations of the League of Communists in the Organs and Organizations of the Federation and underlined the need for all basic organizations to draw up and adopt programs for briefing communists on the documents of the 12th LCY Congress and at the same time to establish the immediate tasks of implementing these in practice.

VOJVODINA SAWP VIEWS RELATIONS IN SERBIA

AU011608 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] At its 14th election session today, the Vojvodina SAWP Conference concluded that, in the past 4 years, the Provincial SAWP Organization has been successful in its activities. Nikola Bulatovic reports:

The tasks of the SAWP organization in socioeconomic stabilization were the main topics of the session. In his report at the session, Ladislav Varga, president of the Presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP Conference, pointed out that "the long-term stabilization policy should eliminate all forms of administrative and bureaucratic interference in the economic system. The socialist alliance must also actively and energetically oppose all forms of encapsulation and of violation of the unified Yugoslav market."

Speaking on the question of "building relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Varga emphasized that both togetherness in the republic and the autonomy of the provinces should always be considered in this connection. It is by choice, autonomously and on the basis of equal rights that the autonomous provinces participate in the fedeation with their entire economic and social life involving the full responsibility of the competent organs in Vojvodina and of the delegates and other representatives in the federation. Varga believes that the principle of majority domination in the assembly decisionmaking process is not suitable for our system.

"In accordance with its autonomous position, Varga further said, the SAWP of Vojvodina is creating the conditions and building the foundations for democratic accords and agreements in the province, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia, and this is one of the basic premises on which the new statute of the Provincial SAWP Organization is based, and which must also find expression in the statute of the SAWP of Serbia. The adoption of the latter is now in progress."

CROATIAN LC PRESIDIUM MEETS 5 JULY

LD051522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Zagreb, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium today reviewed the progress of preparations for the next Central Committee session. It has already been fixed by the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee's program of work that the republic's security and political situation will be debated at the session.

It is envisaged that the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee will also adopt specific decisions and establish immediate tasks for the League of Communists organizations and leadership concerning assessing the state of affairs in their environments and undertaking specific ideopolitical actions and measures to eliminate various phenomena which may have a negative effect on the political and security situation and on the disposition of working people and citizens.

At this session, which will be held on 19 July as decided today, the Central Committee will also elect members of its commissions and other working bodies. The introductory report on the republic's political and security situation will be delivered by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

SERBIAN SAWP FAVORABLY VIEWS CHURCH BODY'S WORK

LD022202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Relations with religious communities as a whole are developing positively, and clerical associations are of particularly great importance in realizing the constitutional principles and policy of the socialist self-managing society with regard to the operation of religious communities, it was stressed at today's session of the Coordinating Committee of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP.

The work of the associations of priests was assessed positively despite certain difficulties and problems. The associations play a significant role in implementing our society's policy with regard to religious communities. The involvement of these associations, which form a part of the socialist alliance as the front of organized forces of our society, represents the way to include priests and believers in self-management development and socialist construction. The clerical associations have also played an important role in preventing manifestations of clericalism, and above all in developing brotherhood and unity and fostering a positive attitude on the part of the majority of priests and believers toward our society's policy. Of particular importance is the support of these societies for the efforts of society in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and in condemning counterrevolution and nationalism of all shades. The associations thus merit, it was stressed, even greater moral and material assistance from the community especially in view of the resistance continually in evidence among certain sectors of the hierarcy in religious communities.

The coordinating committee of the Serbian SAWP pointed in particular to the need to continue work on setting up similar forms of activity in all intermunicipal and municipal organizations of the SAWP, wherever there is a need for this. It was concluded too that a common stand should be adopted, advocating that delegates of clerical associations which are members of the socialist alliance be elected in the forthcoming elections to all organs of the socialist alliance from the local organizations right up to the Republican Conference. All this will help to solve all problems, above all in the areas where these arise, thus preventing them from being ignored and exacerbated. In addition, certain impermissible attempts and misunderstandings deriving both from the ranks of religious communities and from a number of municipal organs should be censured in the media which should stress the many examples of successful cooperation with clerical associations and religious communities and the implementation of constitutional and legal regulations on freedom of religious belief.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY COUNCIL REVERSES DECISION

LD260154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- About 100 university textbooks will be made available to students in Kosovo not later than the end of this year or the beginning of next year. Many of them are already in print or under preparation.

At its session today the council of the University of Kosovo in Pristina endorsed the operational plan for publishing this year's textbooks, handbooks or mimeographed notes. Out of these, 97 are original works, 9 are translations from Serbo-Croatian into Albanian and 6 are reprints. A noteworthy detail is that among the total number of original works -- whose authors are mainly faculty and higher school lecturers in Kosovo -- 72 are in Albanian.

The council of the university today passed a decision extending its term of office and those of other self-managing organs and the university rector and vice rectors to next May. This in effect cancels the recent hastily adopted decision by the same council to call elections for the new self-management and administration organs, which was in keeping neither with the university's statute nor with the general efforts being made to achieve the complete stabilization of the situation in this institution, in which an important role is played by the present rector, vice rectors and other self-managing organs.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CHINESE WRITERS -- Belgrade, July 6 (TANJUG) -- The 1982 protocol on cooperation between Yugoslavia's union of writers and the People's Republic of China's union of writers was signed here today (Tuesday). This protocol is a component part of a plan for cooperation between Yugoslav and Chinese writers signed in Beijing two years ago. Cooperation between [words indistinct] of the two friendly countries comprises exchanges of visits by writers, attendance at literary manifestations, and study visits by writers to China and Yugoslavia respectively. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 6 Jul 82 LD]

BORBA DIRECTOR IN POLAND -- Warsaw -- Dr Ivan Lovric, director of BORBA and member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, paid a 7-day visit to Poland within the frameworks of cooperation between editorial offices. During his visit, Lovric had talks on BORBA's cooperation with pertinent Polish partners. He was also received by Vice Premier Rakowski and ministers Baka and Ciosek. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 82 p 11 AU]

KOMUNIST EDITOR FOR SERBIA -- At its session yesterday, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia appointed Dr Zivorad Djordjevic as chief and responsible editor of the KOMUNIST edition for Serbia. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 82 p 6 AU]